THE MOUNTAINEER.

"DO WHAT IS RIGHT, LET THE CONSEQUENCE FOLLOW."

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THE MOUNTAINEER

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Original Poetry.

THE COMING MAN!

"Ah!" said a gentleman at Washington, the other day, in the course of a conversation, "What we need is *a man; we need a man.*"—*Vide Public Speech.*

Not in the pomp and trappings of war,
Not as a crowned head;
To battle for dynasty's waning star,
Where the thundering legions tread.
Not to the music of groans untold;
Not to the cannon's roar,
And glistening bayonets bought with gold,
O'er the shrine of this Moloch—war.

Not by diplomacy, craft or clan,
Not by conventions named;
Unknown to the world is "the coming man,"
Nor will he by them be claimed.
Unknown to philosophy, science or schools,
Unknown to that motley throng,
Who dream they are wise, but are really fools,
Who have ruled the earth too long!

Politicians and priests of every grade,
Grown fat with the spoils of power,
Know reign is short, and the grave now made
To hide in the downfall sure:
Disunion, strife, and confusion reigns,
The fruits of your godless clan,
And the people groan, as each nation wanes,
And pray for "The coming man!"

Now, mark! he comes—and his giant tread
Is the knell of each tyrant's doom;
For the right shall rule, when the mighty head
Shall sweep from the earth its gloom.
A kingdom grows from this nucleus here,
A Kingdom by God began!
And the world shall bow as the saints do now;
They honor "The coming man!"

G. S. L. City, Feb. 1861. N.

Selections.

THE HUMAN EYE.

Of the power of the human features, especially the eye, Mr. Emerson discourses handsomely.

A main fact in the history of manners is the wonderful expressiveness of the human body. If it were made of glass, or of air, and the thoughts were written on steel tablets within, it could not publish more truly its meaning than now. Wise men read very sharply all your private history in your look and gait and behavior. The whole economy of nature is bent on expression. The tell-tale body is all tongues. Men are like Geneva watches with crystal faces which expose the whole movement. They carry the liquor of life flowing up and down in these beautiful bottles, and announcing to the curious how it is with them. The face and eyes reveal what the spirit is doing, how old it is, what aims it has. The eyes indicate the antiquity of the soul, or, through how many forms it has already ascended. It almost violates the proprieties, if we say above the breath here, what the confessing eyes do not hesitate to utter to every street passenger.

Man cannot fix his eye on the sun, and so far seems imperfect. In Siberia, a late traveler found men who could see the satellites of Jupiter with their unarmed eye. In some respects the animals excel us. The birds have a longer sight, beside the advantage by their wings of a higher observatory. A cow can bid her calf, by secret signal, probably of the eye, to run away, or to lie down and hide itself. The jockeys say of certain horses, that "they look over the whole ground." The out-door life, and hunting, and labor, give equal vigor to the human eye. A farmer looks out at you as strong as the horse; his eyebeam is like the stroke of a staff. An eye can threaten like a loaded and leveled gun, or can insult like hissing or kicking; or, in its altered mood, by beams of kindness it can make the heart dance with joy.

The eye obeys exactly the action of the mind. When a thought strikes us, the eyes fix, and remain gazing at a distance; in enumerating the names of persons or of countries, as France, Germany, Spain, Turkey, the eyes wink at each new name. "There is no poetry of learning sought by the mind which the eyes do not vie in describing. 'An artist,' said Michael Angelo, 'ought to have his measuring tools not in his hand, but in the eye;' and there is no end to the catalogue of its performances, whether in printed vision (that of health and beauty), or in strained vision (that of [illegible] and labor).

[illegible] the book of Nature—spring, rapture, [illegible] day and hour, far and [illegible] night, all imaginable. They [illegible] to no misconstruction; they are so [illegible] that all [illegible] of rank; they respect neither poverty nor riches, neither learning, nor power, nor virtue, nor sex, but intrude, and come again, and go through and through you, in a moment of time. What inundation of life and thought is discharged from one soul into another, through them! The glance is natural magic. The mysterious communication established across a house between two entire strangers, moves all the springs of wonder. The communication by the glance is in the greatest part not subject to the control of the will. It is the bodily symbol of identity of nature. We look into the eyes to know if this other form is another self, and the eyes will not lie, but make a faithful confession what inhabitant is there. The revelations are sometimes terrific. The confession of a low, usurping devil is there made, and the observer shall seem to feel the stirring of owls, and bats, and horned hoofs, where he looked for innocence and simplicity. 'Tis remarkable, too, that the spirit that appears at the windows of the house does at once invest himself in a new form of his own, to the mind of the beholder.

The eyes of men converse as much as their tongues, with the advantage that the ocular dialect needs no dictionary, but is understood all the world over. When the eyes say one thing and the tongue another, a praticed man relies on the language of the first. If a man is off his centre, the eyes show it. You can read in the eyes of your companion, whether your argument hits him, though his tongue will not confess it. There is a look by which a man shows he is going to say a good thing, and a look when he has said it. Vain and forgotten are all the fine offers and offices of hospitality, if there is no holiday in the eye. How many furtive inclinations avowed by the eye, though dissembled by the lips! One comes away from a company in which it may easily happen he has said nothing, and no important remark has been addressed to him; and yet, if in sympathy with the society, he shall not have a sense of this fact, such a stream of life has been flowing into him and out from him, through the eyes. There are eyes to be sure that give no more admission into the man than blueberries. Others are liquid and deep,—wells that a man might fall into;—others are aggressive and devouring, seem to call out the police, take all too much notice, and require crowded Broadways, and the security of millions, to protect individuals against them. The military eye I meet, now darkly sparkling under clerical, now under rustic brows. 'Tis the city of Lacedæmon; 'tis a stack of bayonets. There are asking eyes; asserting eyes, prowling eyes; and eyes full of fate—some of good, and some of sinister omen. The alledged power to charm down insanity, or ferocity in beasts, is a power behind the eye. It must be a victory achieved in the will before it can be signified in the eye. 'Tis very certain that each man carries in his eye the exact indication of his rank in the immense scale of men, and we are always learning to read it. A complete man should need no auxilinries to his personal presence. Whoever looked on him would consent to his will, being certified that his aims were generous and universal. The reason why men do not obey us, is because they see the mud at the bottom of our eye.

THE CROWNING GLORY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Our readers are aware that, as a general thing, we are not over-partial to parodies. But we believe they will agree with us, that the subjoined extracts from one now before us, have "points" which are "apt and good." Moreover, the very selection of the text itself pays a well-deserved tribute to an eminent friend and contemporary:

"My Hearers: My text an't in Worcester's pictorial, nor Webster's big quarto; but it is in the columns of the Bunkum Flagstaff and Independent Echo: 'Edication is the crownin' glory of the United'n States'n.'

"Thar an't a feller in all this great and glorious Republic but has studied readin', writin', and 'rithmetic. Thar an't a youngster so big that you couldn't drown him in a spit-box, but what has read Shakspear's jography, and knows that all the world is a stage, with two poles, instead of one, like a common stage; and that it keeps a goin' round and round on its own axis, not axin nothin' o' nobody: for 'Edication is the crownin' glory of the United'n States'n.

"Who was it that, during the great and glorious Revolution, by his eloqueenche quenched the spirit of Toryism? An American citizen. Who was it that knocked thunder out of the clouds, and took a streak o' greased lightnin' for a tail to his kite? An American citizen. Who was it that invented the powder that will kill a cockroach, if you put a little on his tail, and then tread on him? An American citizen.

"Who was it that discovered the Pat Boy, and captured the wild and ferocious 'What is it?' An American citizen. Oh! it's a smashin' big thing to be an American citizen! King David would have been an American citizen, and the Queen of Sheba would have been naturalized, if it could a bin did; for 'Edication is the crownin' glory of the United'n States'n.

"When you and I shall be no more; when this glorious Union shall have gone to eternal smash; when Barnum shall have scoured his last curiosity, at a great expense; then will the historian dip his pen in a gorgious bottle of black ink, and write, 'Edication was the crownin' glory of the United's States'n.'"—*Knickerbocker Magazine.*

THE DESTRUCTION OF JERUSALEM.

Recently, Sir E. Bulwer Lytton delivered a lecture in Lincoln, which city he has for years represented in Parliament, on the early history of Eastern nations. He gave an outline of the history of the Babylonian, Assyrian, Persian, Egyptian, Greek and Jewish nations, and closed with the following powerful and dramatic description of the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus:

"Six years after the birth of our Lord, Judea and Samaria became a Roman province, under subordinate governors, the most famous of whom was Pontius Pilate. These governors became so oppressive that the Jews broke out into rebellion; and seventy years after Christ, Jerusalem was finally besieged by Titus, afterwards Emperor of Rome. No tragedy on the stage has the same scenes of appalling terror as are to be found in the history of this siege. The city itself was rent by factions at the deadliest war with each other—all the elements of civil hatred had broke loose—the streets were slippery with the blood of citizens—brother slew brother—the granaries were set on fire—famine wasted those whom the sword did not slay. In the midst of these civil massacres, the Roman armies appeared before the walls of Jerusalem. Then for a short time the rival factions united against the common foe; they were again the gallant countrymen of David and Joshua—they sallied forth and scattered the eagles of Rome. But this triumph was brief; the ferocity of the ill-fated Jews soon again wasted itself on each other. And Titus marched on—encamped his armies close by the walls—and from the heights the Roman general gazed with awe on the strength and splendor of the city of Jehovah.

"Let us here pause—and take, ourselves, a mournful glance at Jerusalem, as it then was. The city was fortified by a triple wall, save on one side, where it was protected by deep and impassable ravines. These walls of the most solid masonry, were guarded by strong towers; opposite to the loftiest of these towers Titus had encamped. From the height of that tower the sentinel might have seen stretched below the whole of that fair territory of Judea, about to pass from the countrymen of David. Within these walls was the palace of the kings—its roof of cedar, its doors of the rarest marbles, its chambers filled with the costliest tapestries, and vessels of gold and silver. Groves and gardens gleaming with fountains, adorned with statues of bronze, divided the courts of the palace itself. But high above all, upon a precipitous rock, rose the temple, fortified and adorned by Solomon. This temple was as strong without as a citadel—within, more adorned than a palace. On entering, you beheld portico of numberless columns of porphyry, marble and alabaster; gates adorned with gold and silver, among which was the wonderful gate called the Beautiful.

"Further on, through a vast arch, was the sacred portal which admitted into the interior of the temple itself—all sheeted over with gold, and overhung by a vine tree of gold, the branches of which were as large as a man. The roof of the temple, even on the outside, was set over with golden spikes, to prevent the birds settling there and defiling the holy dome. At a distance, the whole temple looked like a mountain of snow, fretted with golden pinnacles. But alas! the veil of that temple had been already rent asunder by an inexpiable crime, and the Lord of Hosts did not fight with Israel. But the enemy is thundering at the wall. All around the city arose immense machines, from which Titus poured down mighty fragments of rock and showers of fire. The walls gave way; the city was entered; the temple itself was stormed. Famine, in the meanwhile, had made such havoc, that the besieged were more like spectres than living men; they devoured the belts to their swords and the sandals to their feet.

"Even nature itself so perished away, that a mother devoured her own infant; fulfilling the awful words of the warlike prophet who had first led the Jews towards the land of promise. 'The tender and delicate woman amongst you, who would not adventure to set the sole of her foot upon the ground for delicateness and tenderness—her eye shall be evil toward her young one and the children that she shall bear, for she shall eat them for want of all things secretly in the siege and straitness wherewith thine enemy shall distress thee in thy gates.' Still, as if the foe and the famine was not scourge enough, citizens smote and murdered each other as they met in the way—false prophets ran howling through the streets—every image of despair completes the ghastly picture of the fall of Jerusalem. And now the temple was set on fire, the Jews rushing through the flames to perish amidst its ruins. It was a calm summer night—the 10th August; the whole hill on which stood the temple was one gigantic blaze of fire—the roofs of cedar crashed—the golden pinnacles of the dome were like spikes of crimson flame. Through the lurid atmosphere all was carnage and slaughter; the echoes of shrieks and yells rang back from the Hill of Zion and the Mount of Olives. Amongst the smoking ruins and over piles of the dead, Titus planted the standard of Rome. Thus were fulfilled the last avenging prophecies—thus perished Jerusalem. In that dreadful day, men still were living who might have heard the startling voice of Him they crucified—'Verily I say unto you all these things shall come upon this generation. O Jerusalem, Jerusalem, thou that killest the prophets and stonest them that are sent to thee, . . . behold your house is left unto you desolate!' And thus were the Hebrew people scattered over the face of the earth, still retaining to this hour their mysterious identity—still a living proof of those prophets they had scorned or slain—still vainly awaiting that Messiah, whose divine mission was fulfilled eighteen centuries ago, upon the Mount of Cavalry."

HAPPY HOMES.

Happy Homes! how the lips love to linger over the sound, and what a world of meaning it conveys to those who have known, and lost so priceless a possession. It is, however, true that the word *home* is losing to our Eighty American ears much of its sacred significance. They seem to us to be not all the same, as in the olden time, when children rested under the same roof which had sheltered their fathers, when "evenings at home" were anticipated with pleasure after the labor of the day, when pancakes were made on Shrove Tuesday, "hot cross buns" on Good Friday, and every birth-day was signalled by an extra plum-cake. We even remember with regret the orthodox *three* doses of "salts and senna," which every well brought up child received twice in the year, whether they were ailing or not, and the "Spring" mixture of sulphur and molasses, to "keep off bad humors." Children were not then permitted to eat meat, gravy, pastry, butter, hot bread, candy, molasses, cake, and drink tea and coffee, ad-libitum, and were not always sick, and obliged to be dosed. Mothers, too, in those days, set up as judges of what it was proper for their children to have, and to do, and did not always yield to their whims, or let them have what they wanted because they cried for it. Somehow we think this system made better and more healthy children; it at any rate made quieter, more agreeable and happier homes.

With the luxuries, the indulgence, the anxiety to get rich, of modern times, has come a thousand disturbing influences to peace and quiet of nearly every family in the land. Children are no longer looked upon as blessings, but rather as necessary evils, and a "houseful of children" is the most common method of expressing misery and discomfort. The remedy for this evil lies in the hands of parents, principally in those of the mother. Men neglect their duty by running here and there, to this meeting or that club, or permitting business to trespass on those hours which should be devoted to adding their quota to the general family fund of interest and enjoyment. But this is a selfish habit which they acquire as young men, and which it is the business of their wives to win them from, by making home the most attractive to them, and endeavoring to inspire a pleasure in the duties which new responsibilities bring. Nervousness, querulousness, head-ache, fretting about trifles, should not be permitted to destroy the peace of the family circle. Because butter is lower and sugar is higher, or some other person has started in the same business in the same town, is no reason why the whole family should suffer discomfort. Why cannot the fable of the "skeleton in every house" be changed to the reality of a spirit of love and dearly cherished happiness, which would remain unchanged by circumstances. Oh! mothers, be the angels of your own homes, do not let selfish repinings cloud its sunshine; make them bright, and cheerful, so that even a stranger stepping within its magic circle, shall feel its warmth and power. You cannot tell the influence it will have on those nearest to you; you may never know the thoughts it awakened, the impulses it has quickened for good, the aspirations which the patient working out of your own life will make realities. All this and much more could be accomplished by one happy home. Wife, mother, shall it not be yours?—*Mrs. J. C. Croly.*

HOW LIFE IS LOST.

A man died the other day at the Bellevue Hospital, after being sick over two years. On opening the chest, there was scarcely a single inch of sound lungs on one side; the organ had broken down in one mass of corruption, and the yellow matter of consumption was dipped out with a skull, the most convenient cup at hand. He had been working in the garden one summer's day, and feeling a little tired at noon, went round to the shady side of the house, and sat down to rest. A little wind was blowing, which was so very grateful to him, that he indulged himself in it for some minutes, when he was taken with a chill, and never knew a well moment afterwards.

Only two days ago, one of the sweetest possible pair of black eyes came to inquire, with all the shrinking and diffidence inseparable from the occasion, what we thought of the case of a young gentleman who had applied for advice within the week, stating, as a reason, that they were engaged to be married.

The young man in question had arisen one morning in early May, and dressed in very light clothing, but he was so much mistaken in the temperature of the weather, that he was soon chilled, without the means of changing his condition for some time, that is, he felt chilly for several consecutive hours, and had been an invalid ever since. The disease had made such fearful progress, that two-thirds of his lungs were useless to him; and consumption, night-sweats, harrassing cough, and swollen feet, made it useless to afford the encouragement of even nourishing for the case.

"Now, we come across the same principle—getting chilled; one after another the other by remaining cold for hours. Surely it is not hard to remember the lesson. Let every parent impress it on the mind of each child on the instant, and it may prevent the great calamity of dying childless, than which there are not many harder for the heart to bear; indeed, it often fails to bear them, and breaks under the burden.—*Hall's Journal.*

A SCENE IN BEECHER'S CHURCH.

On Thanksgiving Day, Henry Ward Beecher delivered a discourse on the "Progress of liberal ideas." Among other things, Mr. Beecher considered the fugitive slave question. He said it was impossible longer to prevent the departure of the children of Israel. The aurora of the north lights up the plantations of the south. The slave will escape. God has never given the brick and mortar that could stop up that hole. The fugitive cannot be caught. Our people will lubricate the feet of the black men, and trip up the feet of the hunter. Said the preacher, I would die before a man should go out of my hand if the hound was after him. That was principle for which every man should be willing to die. It was a principle that Christ hung on the cross, and the sanctity of a principle made Calvary the highest and most glorious mountain on the globe. There were, he said, reporters here, and his words might reach Charleston. He would say to South Carolina, that so long as there were free hills and valleys at the north; so long as there was blood in the heart; so long will the fugitive meet with sympathy. The preacher spoke further of the impossibility of compromise. Speaking of secession, he said he once seceded from his father's house; he was turned out because he did not learn his catechism. But after being in the rain for a time he was glad to get back. So he thought South Carolina would be glad to get back again, even if she had to learn the catechism of liberty.

SLEEPING UNDER THE CLOTHES.

There is reason to believe (says Miss Florence Nightingale) that not a few of the apparently unaccountable cases of scrofula among children proceed from the habit of sleeping with the head under the bed-clothes, and so inhaling air already breathed, which is further contaminated by exalations from the skin. Patients are sometimes given to a similar habit; and it often happens that the bed-clothes are so disposed that the patient must necessarily breathe air more or less contaminated by exalations from the skin. A good nurse will attend to this. It is an important part, so to speak, of ventilation. It may be worth while to remark, that when there is any danger of bed-sores, a blanket should never be placed under the patient. It retains damp, and acts like a poultice. Never use anything but light Whitney blankets as a bed covering for the sick. The heavy impervious cotton counterpane is bad, for the very reason that it keeps in the emanations from the sick person, while the blanket allows them to pass through. Weak patients are invariably distressed by a great weight of bed-clothes, which often prevents their getting any sound sleep whatever.

READ ONE BOOK.

Don't read too many books. Doctor Nott, of Union College, observes, that he can always tell the young men in College who are to make their mark in the world, if he can only see them return from a visit to the College Library, which is only open once a week. If, says he, "I saw a man leaving the library with five or six books under his arm, I would say to myself, there goes a mental glutton, he will read, mark, but not inwardly digest, and the consequence is, he is very likely to have mental dyspepsia; the mind endeavoring to acquire too much, strains itself and becomes weakened." On the other hand, he says, "If I see a young student taking but a small book from the library, and that he does not return there for some time, I am satisfied that he will return to his mind with the intellect of the author, and not only gain all the knowledge in the book, but sharpen its perceptions and invigorate every faculty.

Nothing makes a man so well as being a little hungry all the time and nothing improves the mind so much as reading one good book thoroughly, and making every fact your own. The mind in this never cloyed nor weakened.

USE OF A CATS WHISKERS.

Every one must have observed what are usually called the whiskers, on a cat's upper lip. The use of these in a state of nature is very important. They are organs of touch. They are attached to a bed of close glands under the skin; and each of these long and stiff hairs is connected with the nerves at the lip. The slightest contact of these whiskers, with any surrounding object, is thus felt most distinctly by the animal, although the hairs are themselves insensible. They stand out on each side in the line, as well as in the common cat; so that from point to point, they are equal to the width of the animal's body. It is, therefore, clear, that when a cat is creeping through a covert of wood, in an approaching darkness, it will so carry its head that the width of its body will not be greater than the space through which its head can pass. Next in the order of importance to sight, comes hearing, and the sense of touch is the next in importance to hearing. It is not perhaps, an unfitting analogy, to say that the cat's whiskers are to her what the sense of hearing is to man. They indicate to her, almost the same feeling, any obstacle which may present itself to the progress of the body, and prevent the rustle of boughs and leaves, which would give warning to his prey, if he were to attempt to pass through too close a bush; and thus, in conjunction with the soft cushions of his feet, and the fur upon which he treads (the retractile claws never coming in contact with the ground,) they enable him to move towards his victim with a stillness greater even than that of the snake, who creeps along the grass, and is not perceived till he is coiled round his prey.

"POOR JACK BRAG!"

A rising man at the bar, who was nicknamed "Jack Brag" by his friends, pretended that he was asked to dine with the Lord Chancellor, but that he could not accept the invitation on account of the illness of his wife. His friend, who said he was invited also, said that he would make it all right with the Chancellor. Out "Jack Brag" paused a moment, and then rushed after him.

"Stop, stop!" he cried, "I wish to say that you had better not mention me to his lordship." "Oh, yes, I will. Be sure of it. Good bye." Brag again rushed after him breathless.—"The fact is," he said, "you must not say anything."

"Why not, my friend?"

"The fact is," he replied, "that a—in—fact a—I am not exactly going to dine with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow. I was putting a case merely. I know he is going to invite me. Don't say a word, I implore of you."

"Not going to dine with the Lord Chancellor to-morrow?" said the other. "Did I understand you to say, after all this talk, that you are not going to dine with his Lordship?"

"No, no I tell you!" cried poor brag, in an agony.

"No?—nor I either," quoth his friend. —"Good bye!"

THE MAN WHO WON'T PAY THE PRINTER.

May he be shod with lightning, and compelled to wander over gunpowder.

May he have sore eyes, and a chesnut-burr for an eye stone.

May every day of his life be more despotic than the Dey of Algiers.

May he never be permitted to kiss a pretty woman.

May he be bored to death by boarding-school misses practising their first lessons in music, without the privilege of seeing his tormentors.

May 2:40 eight-mares trot quarter races over his stomach every night.

May his boots leak, his gun hang fire, and his fishing lines break.

May his coffee be sweetened with flies, and his teacup seasoned with spiders.

May his cattle die of murrain, and the pigs destroy his garden.

May a troop of printers' devils, lean, lank and hungry, dog his heels each day, and a regiment of cats caterwaul his window each night.

May the famine-stricken ghost of an editor a baby haunt his slumbers, and hiss "Murderer" in his dreaming ear.

May his cows give sour milk, and his churn rancid butter.

In short, may his business go to ruin, and he go to—Congress.

SLEEPING ROOMS.

When we consider, that with the human race, taking into the account women and children, one third at least of life is spent in sleep, it is of vast moment what kind of places we have for that purpose. In the first place, the room should be large and airy and high-posted. In the next, and most important place, it should have the best means of ventilation. This can generally be accomplished by means of windows hung with weights, so that the top sash can be let down. But even this is not safe in windy or wet weather, especially when the bed must stand near the window; as too strong a draft may pour directly on the sleeper. A much better, safer, and healthier plan is to have the bed-room communicate with some other room or hall (into which the air shall have free access) by a door always to be left open. This can always be done, when only one family occupies a house (and no house was ever large enough for two). Besides the practice is a safe one, and thus pure air can be admitted at all seasons, and in all sorts of weather.

FURS.

A large proportion of the furs used in this country and elsewhere, are cured and dressed in London; and, although England does not use expensive furs, yet London is the great fur mart of the world. The ermine is considered the most precious, and next to that the Russian sable; but the seal or hair are rare, for, according to the latest London statistics, only 30,000 skins of this beautiful little animal were produced during an entire year in the Czar's empire. The prices paid for these are almost fabulous, a few not being worth $3,000. The sable for lining of one of the Emperor's cloaks, exhibited at the World's Fair in 1851, was valued at $1,000. Next to the sable in popularity and costliness, ranks the martens or American sable—a fur rich and high priced, nature fashionable as he is almost universally sought for. The Hudson Bay sables are used in making and ornament as we perceive on the shoulder. Next in the [illegible] for beauty, ease and [illegible] is the [illegible] or fitch, so [illegible] and [illegible] for [illegible] and [illegible] and [illegible] and

THE
MOUNTAINEER.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1861.

OUR TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

This week we defer the publication of our own cogitations, as well as much interesting matter brought by the regular mail, from a desire to publish the Pony Express telegraphic despatches in full, that our readers may be kept well informed on the latest current secession, and other general news.

Local News.

DECISION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

JOSEPH STOWE, *Plaintiff in Error*, } *versus*
LEONARD SAVAGE, *Defendant in Error*.

Supreme Court, Utah Territory, January term, 1861.

ERROR TO THE DISTRICT COURT OF CARSON COUNTY.

Opinion by Kinney, Chief Justice.

Action to recover two thousand three hundred dollars alledged to be due upon a parol contract for the sale of a certain mining claim.

Plea, general issue, and setting up special matter by way of defence, and among other things, that the defendant below (Stowe), in consideration by him of said mining ground, made, executed, and delivered to the plaintiff a mortgage upon said mining ground.

The instrument is then set out in the answer. It contains the following provision: "This conveyance is intended as a mortgage to secure the payment of three thousand dollars within forty-five days from the date of this indenture without interest from the said party of the first part and to the said party of the second part, and these presents shall be void if said payment be made. But in case default shall be made in said payment as above provided, then the party of the second part is hereby empowered to sell the above described premises, or any part thereof, at public auction in thirty days after due and proper notice, and out of the money arising from said sale to retain the said sum of three thousand dollars with the costs and charges of making said sale, and overplus, if any there be, shall be paid by the said party making said sale on demand of the party of the first part, or his assigns." Defendant, Stowe, then denies that said mortgage has been sued upon, denies all indebtedness, denies that there was any promise to pay said sum of three thousand dollars other than that secured and provided for in the mortgage. Judgment was rendered for Savage for twenty three hundred dollars, and Stowe brings the case to this court upon error and relies upon the ruling of the court as contained in the bill of exceptions, for a reversal of the judgment.

By the bill of exceptions it appears that the cause came on for trial before the court on the complaint and answer, and that it was admitted that a sale had taken place under the power contained in the mortgage, and seven hundred dollars realized. Plaintiff then called a witness who testified that defendant agreed to pay three thousand dollars for the claim mentioned in the complaint, and went into possession under those terms. This testimony was objected to because it was oral and referred to a contract or transaction contained in the mortgage, and because there was evidence of indebtedness (if any there was) in the mortgage, which objection was overruled and the witness allowed to testify.

Two questions are presented by this bill of exceptions for the decision of this court:

First. Had the plaintiff a right to resort to his action against the defendant for the balance of the three thousand dollars, after proceeding to sell the Mortgaged property,

Second, could parol evidence be introduced in support of the original indebtedness or contract which existed enterely in parol, or was such contract merged in the mortgage.

As the first question is one of great importance, and the decisions upon it somewhat conflicting, we regret that we are compelled to establish a rule without the aid of a single text book, and with the assistance of but a few adjudicated cases.

We are free to confess in deciding this question, we are governed by the authorities from New York, and as these are not contradicted by any books before us, we cheerfully yield any previous opinion we may have entertained upon this subject. In the well considered case of Spencer vs. Hartford, 4 Wend. 381, the court say the effect of a foreclosure of a mortgage given to secure a bond debt, has been fully considered by Mr. Justice Story, in Hatch vs. White; 2 Gallison, 152, who comes to the conclusion that in all the cases there is no difference of opinion among the learned jurists whose decisions have been considered, that at law a foreclosure of the mortgage is no bar to an action on the attendant bond.

In the case of the Globe Insurance Company vs. Lansing, 5 Cowen, 380, the question was, whether a foreclosure of a mortgage, and a sale under it operated as an extinishment of the debt, and it was there held that it was an extinguishment no farther than to the amount produced by such sale.

In the case of Lansing vs. Godet, 9 Cowen, 346, 403, the question was presented on demurrer, whether a foreclosure of the mortgaged premises without a sale, operated as a cancellation of the debt, and it was held it did not without an averment, that the mortgaged premises were of sufficient value to pay the debt. There seems to be this destinction in the books, that if the mortgagee prefers a simple foreclosure of the mortgaged premises, he should account for them to the mortgagor to amount of the debt, but if he sells the mortgaged premises, and they produce less than the amount of the debt the balance may be recovered on the bond, and if more than the debt is produced from the sale, the balance belongs to the mortgagor. See also Dunham vs. Hall, 10 John 481. Donkley vs. Van Buren, 3 John Ch'y R. 331, in which the Chancellor expressly says, that after foreclosure suit may be brought on the bond for the deficiency. And in the case of Jones vs. Condy, 6 Pe. 17, the court decide that the mortgagee has two remedies, one in *rem*, and the other in *personam*, and that both may be pursued at the same time.

From these authorities it follows that the plaintiff below did not exhaust his remedy by the sale of the mortgaged premises, and that he had a right to sue for the balance remaining due, after deducting the sum realized by the sale.

But it is said that the court erred in allowing the witness to testify in relation to the verbal contract, as the contract was merged in the mortgage. We do not think so. The mortgage did not extinguish the contract, nor was it merged. The contract existed independently of the mortgage, and was just as valid and binding in parol, as if it had been in writing. The mortgage was dependent upon the contract, not the contract upon the mortgage. One was an obligation to pay, the other mere security for the payment. According to the decision in 6 John Ch'y, R. the mortgagee could institute suit upon both at the same time, one at law, the other in chancery, one in *personam*, the other in *rem*. But this could not be the case if the contract merged in the mortgage.

The mortgage in the case before us, recites the terms of the contract, recognizes its binding force and validity, and expressly states that it is given to secure the payment of three thousand dollars in forty-five days from that date. What three thousand dollars we might ask? Certainly none other than the three thousand dollars that the witness testified Stowe was to pay Savage for the mining claim. True, parol testimony cannot be introduced to vary a written instrument, nor can it be introduced to prove antecedent conversations between the parties making a contract, when it is in evidence that the contract was reduced to writing. But this case does not fall within either of these well established rules of law. The *contract was not reduced to writing*, the mortgage being the security *for* the *contract* and not the contract itself, and the court decided correctly in allowing the witness to give evidence of the parol agreement.

Judgment affirmed.

Communications.

THE COMMERCIAL INTERESTS OF UTAH.

The agitation of the last few years, coupled with individual reflection, renders unnecessary any argument to convince the community of the advantages of home manufacture. Our distance from the seat of production, our cumbersome method of transit, our limited medium of exchange, and the difficulties in bartering the products of the country for the articles we wish, are so many cogent reasons for the earliest development of our internal resources.

That we can ever secure an absolute independence is very questionable, at least with our limited territory, were it ever so desirable, many years must elapse ere it could be secured, unless indeed we divest ourselves of ten thousand articles which time and tradition have educated us to consider indispensable; if perfect isolation were forced upon us we should have a more favorable opportunity of judging with regard to this matter.

Independence (as I conceive) does not necessarily imply isolation; and looking at the word, in a national sense, we might consider it absolutely injurious; the Great Father of the human race appears to have designed that there should be a general interchange of the varied products of the earth, geographically acclimatized as they are. The land of Joseph, in its glowing future, under one grand rule, may become a really independent unit; it presents every phase of climate, from the sultry tropics to the regions of eternal snow, but it stands alone, to fulfil the purposes of the Creator for his saints.

Commercial intercourse is the pioneer of civilization, its mission is to break down nationalities, and prepare the people for full redemption from the school of tyranny and the rod of oppression.

For very many years we have been indebted to the proven enemies of our commonwealth for our supply of the so called necessaries, to say nothing of the comparative luxuries of life, we have been thus in spite of the counsel of our wisest and best men, and with all the *material* in our own grasp by which we could free ourselves from this galling system of dependence.

We have squandered our treasure for the building up of the cities of the stranger. The products of our labor and toil, for a sorry equivalent, have been distributed to our bitterest foes, and the bulk of our circulating medium, our gold, which should have been our relief from the inconvenience of barter, has been crowded into the coffers of those who have had but a transient interest in our progress and prosperity. For them, base and contemptible as they are, we have stripped our rising state, and sent that which should have adorned her as a bride, to be expended among those who have *thrust us out*, and sought our destruction from the rising to the setting of the sun. They have chuckled at our simplicity, and gloated over our supposed ignorance. They have so manifested their unwavering faith in the scripture, which states that "The children of this world are, in their generation, wiser than the children of light," that it has become a standing proverb among them as heathen.

I would ask, are the days of tyranny and wrong to be for ever, or shall we rest in peace as slaves, base ignoble slaves! From Iron County to Malad "who won't be free, themselves must strike the blow!"

Many reasons might be adduced, why we should make the effort. If patriotism find any place in our breast, we may appeal to that; if regard to our best friends is to move us, we may appeal to that; if the comfort of our families is of any moment, we may appeal to that; if political economy is considered as a science, we may appeal to that; if we have any devotion for our enemies, we may appeal to that; if we have any regard for right principles, we may appeal to that; if we wish to rid the land of vampires, we may appeal to that; if we wish to show our free manhood, we may appeal to that; if we wish to magnify our position and patriotism as saints, we may appeal to that; if we wish the favor of the heavens, we may appeal to that; and if nothing but pure unadulterated self-interest will accomplish and secure comparative independence, we appeal to that.

Speaking and writing will not achieve the blessing, we need action, united action, concentrated action. Union is strength. Scattered individuals have made the attempt to organize and stop the leak, but it was pretty much like stopping the spirit-hole when the bung was left out; therefore, a new arrangement is desirable, and we believe practicable; hence we wish to present our ideas, not by way of dictation, but as an earnest of our intense wish for the glory and welfare of the community we have chosen for our associates in the life that now is, and in that which is to come.

Believing that some of our own citizens possess sufficient study means, individually to lay a thorough basis for our projected operations, we propose to organize a company for the express purpose of importing merchandize, necessary for our use and consumption; said company to consist of those who shall subscribe in cash, or other needed rolling stock at cash valuation, one or more shares of the value of $100, or in quarter or half shares on the same ratio. We will presume that 200 shares at $100 each can be secured, this is our cash basis, for this cash received we would issue scrip bearing interest after the lapse of six months, at such rate as might be deemed advisable, and to be paid in merchandise in G. S. L. City; others who might wish to become share-holders, could do so as freighters, some one ox or two, others a wagon or two, receiving similar scrip bearing interest, at the same rate and paid in the same manner and place.

The agent for our purchases in the States should possess, these qualifications:—1st. His moral character should be above suspicion. 2d. He should possess a knowledge of the business entrusted to him, understand the necessities of this community, and the best market from which to supply that need. 3d. When purchasing he should have the moral courage to say No! to all offers of credit, buying nothing but what we need, and of a good quality, understandingly proportioned according to the cash deposit. Such a man should be well paid, yet receive a portion of that payment in scrip, bearing interest as beforesaid; all scrip issued should be made tranferrable for many reasons on application to auditor of company.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

Eastern News.

On the 11th Gov. Morgan, telegraphed some resolutions of the New York legislative body, to James Buchanan, tendering the aid of the state to the President of the United States to enable him to enforce the laws and to uphold the authority of the federal government. On the 17th, the governor presented the following to the legislature: "To His Excellency, Governor Morgan, Sir: I have the honor to receive your communication, covering the resolutions which passed the legislature of New York on 11th inst., tendering aid to the President of the United States in support of the Constitution and the Union, and shall give them that respectful consideration to which they are entitled, from the importance of the subject and the distinguished source from which they have emanated. Yours, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN."

THE K. G. C'S.

A secret and oath-bound association, the members of which call themselves the Knights of the Golden Circle, has existed for many months throughout the cotton states. We are informed, that, as at present organized, it originated in Alabama, under the auspices of Mr. Yancey, the whole purpose being the dismemberment of the Union.

We are now prepared to say, upon authority which we consider entirely unquestionable, that, when Mr. Yancey was in Kentucky last October, he made the establishment of the order of the Knights of the Golden Circle in Kentucky a part of his special business if not his chief business. He spoke at Lebanon, in Marion county, and remaining there a day, organized a lodge, or branch, or whatever else the name may be. We have positive evidence, that, last month, a lodge or branch was established in Barren county —we presume at Glasgow. Moreover we are assured that there is a lodge in this city, and that lodges are in the full tide of active operation almost everywhere throughout our state.

That the object of the establishment of the order of the Golden Circle is the destruction of the Union is certain, absolutely certain. We are told that the members, at their admission are solemnly sworn to the dissolution of the Union at the risk of blood. We have not the means of proving this to the public, but we have not a doubt of it. If it is true, the fact is indeed a most shocking one. We all remember how unsparingly and fiercely the know-nothing party was denounced as being a secret and oath-bound party, and yet the main oath taken by the members of that party was to uphold the Union and the Constitution of the United States. According to the publications of the bitterest enemies of the know-nothing order, every member, on admission, pointing with one hand to the star-spangled banner above his head and laying the other solemnly on his heart, was required to make oath that he would, even to the shedding of blood, defend that banner, and the glorious union of which it was the symbol. The know-nothings were charged with bearing dark lanterns and going into dark alleys, but the purpose of their action involved at least, the preservation of the country in all her old power and renown. But here is a new organization or order, bearing darker lanterns and skulking through darker alleys, than ever the know-nothings did, and their object is as much worse than that of the know-nothings as the deepest disloyalty is worse than patriotism. Whereas the know-nothings pointed to their country's banner, and swore to defend it with their blood, the members of the "circle" in their dark halls, virtually, if not actually plant their polluting feet upon that old banner, and swear to annihilate it at the risk of blood.—*Louisville Journal.*

SOUTH CAROLANA SOVEREIGNTY CONVENTION.

The proceedings of the convention received in Augusta, Jan. 5 from Mayor Monroe, of New Orleans, which is as follows:

"The city of New Orleans fully sympathizes with the city of Charleston, in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not fail to support her when the occasion requires action.

Mr. Hutson offered an ordinance that all power necessary to make postal arrangements and enact postal laws be vested in the general assembly. Passed.

Mr. Keitt offered a resolution permitting the officers in any force, regular or volunteer, raised under the order of the convention, to hold seats in either house of the general assembly or any other office. Adopted.

Mr. Curtis offered a resolution that the late commissioners to Washington be requested to prepare, at their earliest convenience, a written statement of their oral communication to this body, and communicate the result of their recent attempt at negotiations with the President of the United States for the deliverance of the forts and other state property, said document to be deposited with the president of this body, with an injunction of secresy until otherwise ordered. Adopted.

An order to print five thousand copies of the correspondence between the commissioners to Washington and the President of the United States was laid on the table.

The chair and the appurtenances used on the night of signing the ordinance of secession were ordered to be placed in the State house at Columbia.

The adoption of an ensign was ordered to be left to the legislature.

Adjourned, subject to the call of the governor.

THE DISUNION PROGRAMME.

The *National Intelligencer* of January 11th, publishes the following letter, revealing a conspiracy for the establishment of a provisional government, and exposing the complicity of the United States senators from the gulf states in the seizures of federal property in those states. The *Intelligencer* gives an editorial endorsement to its correspondent's statement:—

"The subjoined communication, disclosing the designs of those who have undertaken to lead the movement now threatening a permanent dissolution of the Union, comes to us from a distinguished citizen of the South, who formerly represented his state with great distinction in the popular branch of Congress. Temporarily sojourning in this city, he has become authentically informed of the facts recited in the subjoined letter, which he communicates to us under a sense of duty, and for the accuracy of which he makes himself responsible. Nothing but assurances coming from such an intelligent, reliable source could induce us to accept the authenticity of these startling statements, which so deeply concern not only the welfare, but the honor of the southern people. To them we submit, without present comment, the programme to which they are expected to yield their implicit adhesion, without any scruples of conscience as without any regard to their own safety:

"'WASHINGTON, Jan. 9.

"'I charge that on last Saturday night, a caucus was held in this city by the southern secession senators from Florida, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas. It was then and there resolved in effect to assume to themselves the political power of the South, and to control all political and military operations for the present, they telegraphed to complete the plan of seizing forts, arsenals, and custom-houses, and advised the conventions now in session, and soon to assemble, to pass ordinances for immediate secession; but, in order to thwart any operations of the government here, the conventions of the seceding states are to retain their representations in the Senate and the House.

"'They also advised, ordered, or directed the assembling of a convention of delegates from the seceding states at Montgomery on the 13th of February. This can, of course, only be done by the revolutionary conventions usurping the powers of the people and sending delegates over whom they will lose all control in the establishment of a provisional government, which is the plan of the dictators.

"'This caucus also resolved to take the most effectual means to dragoon the legislatures of Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Texas, and Virginia into following the seceding states. Maryland is also to be influenced by such appeals to popular passion as have led to the revolutionary steps which promise a conflict with the state and federal governments in Texas.

"'They have possessed themselves of all the avenues of information in the South—the telegraph, the press, and the general control of the postmasters. They also confidently rely upon defections in the army and navy.

"'The spectacle here presented is startling to contemplate. Senators entrusted with the representative sovereignty of the states, and sworn to support the constitution of the United States, while yet acting as the privy councilors of the President, and anxiously looked to by their constituents to effect some practical plan of adjustment, deliberately conceive a conspiracy for the overthrow of the government through the military organizations, the dangerous secret order, the Knights of the Golden Circle, "committees of safety," southern leagues, and other agencies at their command; they have instituted as thorough a military and civil despotism as ever cursed a maddened country.

"'It is not difficult to forsee the form of government which a convention thus hurriedly thrown together at Montgomery will irrevocably fasten upon a deluded and unsuspecting people. It must essentially be "a monarchy founded upon military principles," or it cannot endure. Those who usurp power never fail to forge strong chains.

"'It may be too late to sound the alarm. Nothing may be able to arrest the action of revolutionary tribunals whose decrees are principally to "secret session." But I call upon the people to pause and reflect before they are forced to surrender every principle of liberty, or to fight those who are becoming their masters rather than their servants.' "Eros."

"As confirming the intelligence furnished by our informant, we may cite the following extract from the Washington correspondence of yesterday's Baltimore Sun:

"This city of New Orleans fully sympathizes with the city of Charleston, in the perils to which she is exposed, and will not fail to support her when the occasion requires action.

"'The leaders of the southern movement are consulting as to the best mode of consolidating their interests into a confederacy, under a provisional government. The plan is to make Senator Hunter, of Virginia, provisional president, and Jefferson Davis commander-in-chief of the army of defence. Mr. Hunter possesses, in a more eminent degree, the philosophical characteristics of Jefferson than any other statesman now living. Col. Davis is a graduate of West Point, was distinguished for gallantry at Buena Vista, and served as Secretary of War under President Pierce, and is not second to Gen. Scott in military science or courage.'"

THURLOW WEED FOR COMPROMISE.

To sustain such men as Senator Johnson and Mr. Etheridge in Tennessee, Messrs. Stephens and Johnson and Hill, of Georgia, Mr. Gillmer, of North Carolina, Gov. Hicks and Mr. Davis, of Maryland, we would go just as far in conciliation and concession as the Constitution permits. To save this Union, and to avert the horrors of a civil war, we implore members of Congress to meet the reasonable propositions of the Union men of the South. We know how little of consideration our previous suggestions have attracted. We know, too, with how much more favor our friends in Congress listen to journals whose columns abound in appeals to "Back-bone," "Pluck," &c., &c., &c. These things are very well in their place; but very mischievous out of place. In discussing a question on which the Union hangs, and upon which the welfare of thirty millions of people depends, we will not dismiss the hope that there are Union men in Congress from the North, who can meet Union men from the South with fraternal feelings, and in the discharge of a common duty, agree upon terms of adjustment which will hold border slave states from disunion.

The cheapest and the thinnest kind of patriotism is that which costs nothing. So too with that species of courage which, out of danger, vapors and swaggers. Of the army of abolitionists who have for so many years been teaching war and rapine, on paper, not one of them ever faced their enemy. When heroic John Brown, acting upon the principles so many professed, lay in prison awaiting execution, what abolitionist went to his rescue? While, in our way, we have upheld freedom, and resisted the extension and aggression of slavery; while, in this line of duty we shall ever be faithful; and while, too, we will go to the death, if needs be, for the Union, we cannot but look with abhorrence upon journalists who labor so recklessly to prevent the adoption of some plan of adjustment upon which the Union men of southern states can sustain themselves.

In view of the trial that approaches and the ordeal through which public men must pass, we hope that republicans will so bear themselves that they will not be called, too late, to a remorse which poisoned the last hours of Cardinal Wolsey:

"Cromwell, I charge thee, fling away ambition;
By that sin fell the angels; how can man then,
The image of his maker, hope to win by't!
Let all the ends thou aim'st at be thy country's,
Thy God's and truth's; then if thou fall'st,
Thou fall'st a blessed martyr.
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age
Have left me naked to mine enemies."

—*Albany Evening Journal.*

THE ALABAMA SECESSION ORDINANCE.

An ordinance to dissolve the union between the State of Alabama and other States united under the compact and style of the United States of America.

Whereas, The election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin to the offices of President and Vice-President of the United States of America, by a sectional party avowedly hostile to the domestic institutions and peace and security of the people of the State of Alabama, following upon the heels of many and dangerous infractions of the Constitution of the United States, by many of the states and people of the northern sections is a political wrong of so insulting and menacing a character as to justify the people of the State of Alabama in the adoption of prompt and decided measures for their future peace and security.

Therefore, be it declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, that the State of Alabama now withdraws from the Union known as the United States of America, and henceforth ceases to be one of the said United States, and is, and of right ought to be, a sovereign independent state.

Section 2. And be it further declared and ordained by the people of the State of Alabama in convention assembled, that all powers over the territories of said state, and over the people thereof, heretofore delegated to the government of the United States of America, be and they are hereby withdrawn from the said government, and are hereby resumed and vested in the people of the State of Alabama.

And as it is the desire and purpose of the people of Alabama to meet the slave-holding states of the South who approve of such a purpose, in order to frame a revisional as a permanent government upon the principles of the government of the United States, be it also

Resolved by the people of Alabama in convention assembled, That the people of the states of Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, be and they are hereby invited to meet the people of the State of Alabama, by their delegates, in convention on the 4th day of February next, in Montgomery, in the State of Alabama, for the purpose of consultation with each other as to the most effectual mode of securing concerted harmonious action in whatever measure may be deemed most desirable for the common peace and security.

And be it further resolved, That the president of this convention be, and he is hereby, instructed to transmit, forthwith, a copy of the foregoing preamble, ordinance and resolutions to the governors of the several slave-holding states of this said confederacy.

Done by the people of Alabama, in convention assembled, at Montgomery, this eleventh day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.

The preamble, ordinance and resolutions were adopted by ayes, 61; nays, 39.

MISSOURI.

GOV. JACKSON'S INAUGURAL ADDRESS.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 4.

Governor Jackson's inaugural address is almost exclusively devoted to the discussion of our federal relations. He says that the destiny of the slaveholding states are identical, and that Missouri will best consult her own interests, and the interests of the whole country, by a timely declaration of her determination to stand by her sister slaveholding states, in whose wrongs she participates, and with whose institutions and people she sympathizes. Missouri will remain in the United States so long as there is a hope of maintaining the guarantees of the Constitution, but if the Northern States are determined to put the slaveholding states on a footing of inequality by preventing the entrance of their slaves into the territories—admitting no more slave states into the Union —and persisting in nullifying and perverting the Constitution in reference to slave property, then they, themselves, practically abandon the Constitution and cannot expect the South to submit to such a government.

The governor opposes coercion and says that the project of maintaining the government by force may lead to a consolidated despotism but never to a Union. Our government is based upon justice and equality. Standing armies and mercenary soldiers, subject to the will of the executive, cannot redress a violated Constitution and violated laws. The first drop of blood shed in a war of aggression upon sovereign states will result in the overthrow of the entire federal system.

The governor has not abandoned all hope for the preservation of the Union, but believes that by prudence and well-directed efforts an adjustment, alike honorable to both sections, may be effected. He opposes congressional compromises, and says that the South can only rely upon constitutional guarantees; and to effect this end, he advises the calling of a southern convention, to agree upon such amendments to the Constitution as will secure the just rights of the South, and to submit them to the Northern States also, for their action.

The governor advises the calling of a state convention to ascertain the will of the people on the subject.

Turning to state matters, the governor advises the thorough organization of militia to repel the invasion of the state, and protect the property of the citizens.

The governor also recommends the legalization of the suspensions of specie payment by the banks.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC BY PONY.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2, a.m.

The Washington despatches of yesterday, state orders have just been issued for the enrolment of all persons subject to militia duty in the District of Columbia.

Two corps of artillery arrived here today from Fort Hamilton. There are five companies of that arm of the service here which, together with the infantry and marines, make about 600 federal troops in Washington and vicinity.

Horatio King, first assistant Postmaster-General, has been appointed Postmaster-General.

BOSTON, Feb. 1.

In the Senate this afternoon, a motion to take up the resolutions appointing commissioners to Virginia, and consider them immediately, was voted down by 17 to 6. A motion to consider them to-morrow was also voted down. The subject was postponed till Monday.

SENATE, Feb. 1st. The President's message was taken up. Mr. Latham made a union speech.

The people of California breathe but one sentiment of loyalty and devotion to the Union, and will ratify any settlement which will satisfy the South, and if such satisfaction is refused, a large majority of that people will say, let them go in peace. In the language of the senator from New York, the people of California speak for union, vote for union, give their money for union; and provided he can show them how, by outfighting can maintain the liberty and equality of their southern brethren in the Union, will fight for union. But if he cannot perform that difficult task, the people of that coast would never imbrue their hands in the blood of their southern brethren. He was willing to vote for the proposition of the senators from Kentucky and Illinois, but thought the wisest plan was that of his friend from Minnesota.

The consideration of the message was postponed till Monday.

The diplomatic appointment bill somewhat amended, passed.

The executive and judicial appropriation bill amended, passed. After an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE, 1st.—Mr. Conway rising to a question of privilege, read the resolution introduced by Mr. Hindman yesterday, instructing the committee on judiciary to inquire whether he has been constitutionally and legally elected representative from the state of Kansas. As this was the first time his right to a seat had ever been questioned; and as he yesterday took the oath from the Speaker, without any objection, he thought Mr. Hindman should inform the House the reason which prompted him to take so extraordinary a position.

Mr. Hindman said it afforded him much pleasure to do so. It was without any intention to assail particularly the gentleman, and grew out of no hostility to him or his state. It occurred to him that the question should be settled as to what time a state becomes entitled to a representative in Congress. Having been informed, and believing the election under which the gentleman claims his seat took place prior to the admission of Kansas into the Union, it seemed to him evident that the right of representation does not rest under that election. It seems to him quite evident that Kansas was not entitled to a member of the House at the time when they admitted into the Union. It seemed to him for the reason stated, that the election was a mere nullity; therefore, he wanted the question decided, whether the people of a Territory may proceed to elect a representative to Congress. After some debate between Messrs. Hardman and Grow, the matter was dropped.

Mr. Sherman from the committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to authorize the President to borrow $25,000,000 previous to the 1st of July, for the purpose of redeeming treasury notes. The balance of the session was consumed in discussing the crisis; in the course of which, Mr. Kellogg, of Illinois, introduced as a substitute for the report of the committee of 33, joint resolutions proposing amendments of the Constitution, in the manner indicated by that instrument. The project is near that of the border states compromise. Mr. McClernand was happy to see such a proposition from the gentleman, whose relations were, as near the President elect.

Mr. Lovejoy objected to the reception of the joint resolutions, especially after the remark of his colleague, Mr. Kellogg, said no other human head was responsible for it but himself. It was ordered printed.

After some further debate, the House adjourned until evening, and had a night session without arriving at any result.

EUROPE.

The steamers *Arabia* and *United Kingdom*, bringing Liverpool dates of January 20th. The *Courier Mercantile* publishes letters from Naples, dated the 15th, stating that several thousand men under command of Gen. Lora had entered the Neapolitan provinces through the Roman territory, and defeated the less numerous Italian forces near Taglezzio, compelling them to retire on Arazzuo.

Gen. Tonus has left with reinforcements for Nord.

It is stated that a treaty between Prussia and Austria guarantees Venice to Austria.

The King of Prussia's address on the 16th to the Generals, says: He has been called to the throne at an epoch of dangers, and much prospect of combat in, which I shall, perhaps, need all your devotedness. If I do not succeed in turning aside the storm which is rising, we shall have need of our forces to defend ourselves.

The speech caused a sensation in Paris when it was reported that the King was aware Denmark was his nominal enemy; but the real question is, whether France is to have the Rhine.

Warlike preparations were active in Denmark. An address to the King is being signed calling him to resist external pressure, and not abandon the Danish nationality to Schleswick.

Russia protests against German menaces toward Denmark.

It is rumored that a semi-official article is about to appear, declaring that if Piedmont makes war on Austria she will expect no aid from France.

Troops had left Genoa for Naples. Frigates have also left for Gaeta.

The French army is to be increased by 17 regiments of Infantry.

Gen. Klapka was preparing for a rising in Hungary.

The trial of Beyrout assailings was concluded. The prisoners had been sentenced to death, and the Turkish to exile.

It was reported that Garibaldi had announced his intention to go to Constantinople shortly.

NAPLES, Jan. 19.—Admiral Barbier du Tinan, with the remainder of the French fleet, left the waters of Gaeta to-day.

LIVERPOOL, Jan. 20.—Provisions dull—breadstuffs steady.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2 p.m.

Gov. Yates has appointed Stephen E. Logan, Gustavus A. Koomer, ex-Gov. Wood, B. C. Cook, and Thomas J. Turner, commissioners to the convention to be held at Washington, on the 4th. Gustavus Koomer has declined the appointment, and Judge Palmer has been appointed in his stead. The Illinois committee on federal relations, yesterday reported that with an earnest desire for a return of harmony among all our sister states, and out of respect to the commonwealth of Virginia, the Governor be requested to appoint five commissioners to attend the convention in Washington on the 4th inst. The second resolution is that the appointment of commissioners by the State of Illinois in response to the invitation of the State of Virginia, is not an expression of opinion on the part of this State that any amendment to the federal constitution is requisite to secure to the people of the slave-holding states adequate guarantees for the security of their rights, nor an approval of the basis of settlement of our difficulties proposed by the state of Virginia; but if an expression of our willingness to unite with the State of Virginia in an earnest effort to adjust the present unhappy controversies in the spirit, in which the constitution was originally formed and consistent with its principles. The third resolution states that the appropriations and constitutional method of considering and acting upon grievances, complained of by our sister states, would be by the call of a convention for the amendments of the constitution in the majority contemplated by the 5th article of that instrument. The resolutions were adopted by a vote of 13 to 10, a party vote.

The Springfield correspondence of the *Tribune* says that Abe Lincoln returned to Springfield yesterday. He had a reception on Thursday evening at the court house in Charleston. He addressed to make a speech he declined in any way to indicate his future [illegible] expressed great gratification at the unanimity with which all [illegible] come forward to welcome [illegible] return he met a committee from Cincinnati, who came to [illegible] the loyal citizens of this city on [illegible] to Washington. They [illegible] day, bearing a letter accepting the [illegible]

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 2.

The Governor [illegible]
Hon. C. B. Smith, P. A. [illegible]
Orth, E. W. H. Ellis, [illegible]
&c., [illegible] to Washington.

[illegible] people [illegible]

authorizing the governor to appoint five commissioners to Washington, was rejected. Yeas, 15, nays 16.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 2.

The senate has passed by a vote of 25 to 13, Fisk's resolution appealing to southerners to stop in their resolutions protesting against federal coercion, and resolving that when the legislature adjourns on the 6th inst., it be to the 24th of April to hear the responses of our sister states to our application to Congress to call a national convention.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 1.

A town meeting called of those in favor of restoring a union of the states, was held to night, and was generally attended. Messrs. Morris, Teakell, Wallace, and R. M. McLean, addressed the meeting. Resolutions were passed denouncing the course of Gov. Hicks, in refusing to call a convention, denying his authority to send delegates to the city convention to elect delegates to the state convention, to give expression to the views of Indiana in the present crisis.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4.

The following dispatches from Washington are of the date of Feb. 2. The assistant treasurer at New Orleans refuses to give up the coin and bullion in the branch mint to the amount of $350,000 to the order of Secretary Dix, on the ground that the branch mint has been taken possession of by the state of Louisiana. On the receipt of this news this morning, the President called an extraordinary session of the cabinet, and the whole subject was considered. It is understood that Senators Benjamin and Slidell were sent for to know if they were aware of this transaction, and the government telegraphed to the collector and treasurer to know the facts connected with the seizure.

Lieut. Hall's departure for South Carolina with official dispatches, has been postponed for the present; he expected to have gone to-night.

A salute was fired at the national armory to-day for the admission of Kansas into the Union.

Col. Lander, whose superintendency of the overland wagon-road was so satisfactory to the government, has resigned that office.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The commissioners from New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, North Carolina, Virginia, and Indiana, have arrived here, and are to-night interchanging views.

An additional body of federal troops have arrived, and this morning's train brought artillery, arms and munitions of war.

An official copy of the Louisiana ordinance of secession has been received, and the delegation from that state in Congress, with the exception of Mr. Bouligny, will probably withdraw from further deliberations in Congress to-morrow. He is the only one from the seceding states who has taken part in the proceedings, since the several ordinances of secession have passed. The names of all the members of the house from the seceding states continue to be called when voting.

Gov. Fairbanks has appointed the following gentlemen as commissioners from the state of Vermont, to meet similar commissioners of other states Feb. 4:—Ex-Gov. Hilliard Hall, Lieut. Gov. Levi Underwood, Gen. H. Henry Baxter, Hon. Z. A. Crittenden, Hon. B. D. Harris. Gov. Goodwin of N. H. has appointed Amos Tuck, Amos Fowler and Levi Chamberlain commissioners to represent New Hampshire at the Washington City Convention.

ALBANY, Feb. 2.

The Republicans in caucus this evening, on the tenth ballot, nominated Ira Harris of Albany to succeed Wm. H Seward in the U. S. Senate. His principal opponents were Horace Greely and Wm. M. Evarts.

RALEIGH, N. C., Feb. 2.

The State convention is the leading topic of conversation here. Several members of the legislature have gone home to prepare for the coming election of delegates.

Volunteer companies are forming throughout the state to be ready for any emergency.

BOSTON, Feb. 3.

A general enthusiastic meeting was held last night in the City Hall at Charlestown, over which Hon. B. R. Thompson presided. The speakers included Messrs. Everett, Saltonstall, Joshua Dana, and Richard Fotheringham. The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved that this meeting concurs most heartily in the sentiment of the distinguished republican leader and premier of the incoming administration, Wm. H. Seward, viz. That the question of slavery is not now to be taken into account, that we are to save the Union and then we save all that is worth saving.

Resolved that we earnestly hope that the proposition of John J. Crittenden, of Ky., will be adopted as a basis of settlement of the impending peril of the United States. It being the only practicable plan that all sections can fairly and honorably adopt, and which is all that human wisdom has been able to offer to our distracted country.

Resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the Hon John J. Crittenden with the request that he will present them to the Senate of the United States, as the voice of the union men of Bunkerhill.

A call has been issued for a mass union meeting of the people of Massachusetts in Faneuil Hall on Tuesday night.

The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post writes, February 2nd,—Senator Sumner had an interview with the President to-day in relation to the offer of military aid by the legislature of Massachusetts for the defense of federal property and the enforcement of the laws. Mr. Sumner stated that more than Massachusetts is for the Union. The President replied—adopt the resolutions offered by Mr. Crittenden. Mr. Sumner replied that he was not authorized to say that Massachusetts would support, and I agree with that sentiment.

Ex-Governor Harris, of Rhode Island, is dead.

The steamship Northern Light has arrived from Aspinwall with a treasure of a million and a half from California, in specie.

The Pony Express with Fort Churchill dates of January 17th passed Fort Kearney at 3.30 p.m. Feb. 2nd.

SENATE, Feb. 2.—Mr. Chandler presented a petition of the citizens of Michigan asking the Senate first to ascertain whether we have a government de facto—second, that if so measures be taken for the apprehension of all persons preparing themselves at the seat of government, under the pretense of being commissioners from independent governments, on the charge of treason. Third, that measures be taken to protect the archives of government. Fourth, that forts, still in the possession of the government, at the South be promptly supplied with men. Fifth, that a sufficient number of vessels be placed in Southern ports to protect commerce and collect the revenue.

Mr. Trumbull called up the resolutions offered yesterday for the appointment of a joint committee to provide a mode for counting the votes for President and Vice President, and notifying the persons elected, which was passed.

The post route bill, from the House with the overland mail amendments was taken up.

Mr. Hale was in favor of the overland mail, but thought if this route was adopted Butterfield's route ought to be suspended. The bill was ordered printed and postponed.

The bill to organize a government for Idahoe was taken up. Adjourned.

HOUSE, Feb. 2nd.—Mr. Sherman called up the bill authorizing the President, at any time before the 1st of July, to borrow, on the credit of the United States, not exceeding $25,000,000, certificates to be issued for not less than $1,000, coupons payable semi annually with interest, and the faith of the United States to be pledged for the payment of interest and principal.

Phelps offered a substitute that the third section of the act of June, 1860, providing for the redemption of the treasury notes be modified so as to empower the secretary of the treasury to negotiate the balance of the loan not taken under that act on the most favorable terms instead of restraining negotiation of the loan at not less than par, and after notice of ten instead of thirty days.

Mr. Phelps said the Morrill tariff bill proposed a loan of 21,000,000, and the bill reported from the committee on ways and means 25,000,000, thus making 46,000,000 when there is an unexpended loan of 14,000,000 under the act of June, of which he desired the government to avail itself without unnecessary delay.

Mr. Sherman approved the amendment. The loan proposed was 25,000,000. He supposed it would settle up the accounts of this administration, as there was no money and little revenue they would be obliged to resort to the credit of the government.

Mr. Hindman offered the proviso that no part of the loan should be used to maintain forces to make war on states which may have seceded.

Mr. Sherman refused any such amendment.

Mr. Garnet considering that the Morrill tariff bill provides for a loan of 25,000,000 he considered the bill designed for war purposes.

Mr. Millson moved to strike from Mr. Phelps' substitute the words "the proceeds of said loan may be applied to discharge current expenses of the government," agreed to, 126 to 42

Mr. Phelps' substitute was then rejected, 52 against 119, and the bill as originally reported passed, 125 against 46. The opposition coming from the democratic side.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved to proceed with the consideration of the Senate's resolutions providing for a joint committee to count the vote for President and Vice President, and notify persons chosen of their election, carried.

Messrs. Washburne, Adrian, Ely, Anderson and Craig were appointed as such committee on the part of the House.

Mr. Corwin gave notice that he would move to close debate on the report of the committee of 33 on Thursday.

Mr. Sickles suggested that a vote should not be taken till after the assembling of the Union Convention.

Mr. Corwin would be governed by circumstances in that particular.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 4th a.m.

The following dispatch was received from New York this morning.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

We have late and important news from the Home Squadron, on the 19th of January, the commander-in-chief of the fleet received orders, through Col. Pickens at Washington, to send immediately to Florida the United States steam frigate Powhattan, the Sabine and the sailing corvette St. Louis. A sham sea battle was soon after improvised off Sacrificios. When the usual routine of action was gone through with, a critical examination of the position of the squadron demonstrated the fact that every ship was short of provisions, and that it would be madness to send them probably on a hostile mission in such a state. The impression prevailed extensively that the vessels would go to Havana for provisions, and obey the instructions of Mr. Toucey. Serious disaffection existed among some of the officers of the Powhattan when her destination became known to them.

The third and first lieutenants and purser immediately tendered their resignations, but the captain, while conditionally accepting them, refused to allow their return to the steamer. The most intense excitement existed in the squadron, and it was found necessary to issue an order prohibiting all officers, sailors, and marines from conveying political news or naval movements in their letters, as they would be opened and read.

The Times Washington correspondent intimates that Fort Sumter has been reinforced by the steamer Brooklyn, which landed upwards of 600 troops at the fort, by means of row-boats with muffled oars. A rumor is current that Fort Sumter has been attacked.

There have been no dispatches from Col. Anderson at the department for three days.

It is said that the Virginia commissioners to the border states convention, will offer the first thing to-morrow a resolution deprecating force towards seceding states. If this is voted down, the Southern states will secede.

Col. Hardee, of the army, has resigned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The convention room has been closed to members of the press, and they are not to be admitted until a vote of the convention has been taken on the question of admission after the organization.

The Virginia delegates are desirous that the whole proceedings shall be conducted with closed doors to the press and public. A committee of secessionists are here from Maryland to protest against the admission of the delegates from that state.

A dispatch from R. B. Rhett states that the Montgomery congress will meet to-morrow and adjourn over till the border state conference has adjourned. This is considered a hopeful sign. Jacob Thompson testified before the special committee that various plans of the secessionists had been discussed in his presence, and sometimes at his house, by leading men and others of less prominence, which contemplated first the seizure of the capitol; second, means to prevent a counting of the presidential votes; and, third, resistance to Mr. Lincoln's inauguration. He states that he regarded these propositions as foolish and criminal, and believed they had lately been abandoned, and all efforts concentrated towards separate state action, which he justified and approved. His policy would lead to the same results by different means. The facts show that government is unable to get any of its orders south, unless sent by special messengers.

The dispatch sent by Secretary Dix to Hemphill Jones' special agent of the treasury department now at New Orleans was stopped on the 29th at Montgomery, Ala., by order of the governor of that state, who took the message and forwarded it to the governor of Louisiana, thus preventing the arrest of the notorious traitor, Capt. Brushwood.

The following is a copy of Gen. Dix's dispatch:

"Washington, Jan. 29.

"To Hemphill Jones:

"Tell Lieut. Caldwell to arrest Capt. Brushwood, assume command of the cutter McClelland, and obey orders I gave through you. If Capt. Brushwood, after arrest, undertakes to interfere with the command of the cutter, Lieut. Caldwell will consider him a mutineer, and treat him accordingly. If he attempts to haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot. (Signed) "JOHN A. DIX,

"Secretary of the Treasury."

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Times* telegraphed on the 2d: "Col. Hayne's communication to the President was completed and delivered at a late hour last evening. In it the demand is made for the surrender of the forts; first, on the ground of rights of eminent domain in sovereign; and secondly, on the ground of the right of the sovereign to condemn to the public use any property necessary for its own protection and independence, by paying therefor a fair compensation. The document assumes the complete independence of South Carolina, and this assumption takes with it the first proposition. Under the second head, he argues that the position of the administration is absurd, if the forts be regarded as property only, and the purpose be to protect. He considers the various ways of protecting property, and shows that a collision will not afford protection, whether the fort be taken or not, and the property will be injured. This injury, he says, can be avoided, and every dollar secured; as South Carolina pledges herself to pay its full value. The communication proceeds to consider the result of a refusal to settle the question as one of property, one of dollars and cents. As the government has based its whole action in the idea of protecting property, Col. Hayne contends that the question should be considered one involving property alone. As such it could be easily arranged. He says further that he is instructed to assure the President that any attempt to reinforce will be considered a declaration of war.

The Cabinet was in session to-day on the communication. The anticipation is that the President will only reply to Col. Hayne that he will send a communication to Congress, and that he will reply to the reasoning in a special message. This course deprives Col. Hayne of a rejoinder. He leaves on Monday. He thinks there will be no attack on Fort Sumter until the organization of the Southern Republic, unless an attempt be made to reinforce.

Capt. Ingraham, of Costa celebrity, tendered his written resignation yesterday to Sec. Toucey, who declined to receive it and begged him to reconsider. He agreed to withheld it till to-day, when he will insist on its acceptance.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The President has again countermanded orders of Gen. Scott for additional troops here. An officer of the navy, just from Pensacola, states that great insubordination exists among the volunteer troops, and some of them were dispersing and returning home disgusted.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

The Sunday *Mercury* publishes the conversation had with Mr. Lincoln by the committee of the central representatives of Springfield, Ill., for the purpose of gaining the appointment of Mr. Cameron to the Cabinet. Mr. Lincoln expressed a great desire to appoint him, but charges were made from Ohio and the Western states of his corruption in obtaining a contract which, if proven, must exclude him; but if vindicated, he expressed the strongest disposition to appoint him.

ST LOUIS, Feb. 5th, a.m.

The following report came to hand last night:

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 4th.

Early [illegible] Custom House [illegible] by [illegible] authorities of Louisiana. Today, the officials [illegible] the south of [illegible] were [illegible] clearance. There are [illegible] reports [illegible] fighting has commenced at Pensacola, in consequence of the Brooklyn trying to land troops. There is no head for the report, but it is authoritatively stated by Alabamians.

NEW ORLEANS Feb. 2.

In the convention to-day, a resolution to establish a standing army was made the special order for Tuesday.

A resolution conferring citizenship on persons residing in the state on the day of the passage of the ordinance of secession, was referred.

A resolution to report the expediency of adopting an ordinance exempting from taxation for five years all property and capital employed in manufactures, was referred to the committee on federal commerce.

The Texas house of representatives has passed by a vote of 65 against 13, a resolution legalizing the call for a convention under a bill of rights. The cutter Lewis Cass was surrendered to the Alabama authorities at Mobile to-day.

NEW YORK, Feb. 4.

The store-ship Supply has arrived from Pensacola, with the wives and children of the officers at Warrington navy yard, Md, Lieut. Slimmer, a number of invalids from the hospital, and a number of marines from the naval barracks, who were captured by Florida state forces, and released on parole.

Report says that a resolution will be introduced into the house on the seventh, to repeal the law making New Orleans the port of entry and providing for the collection of revenue at the mouth of the Mississippi.

BOSTON, Feb. 4.

The union meeting called at the Exchange to-day noon, adjourned till evening, after instructing its officers to urge the legislature to appoint commissioners to Washington.

HOUSE, Feb. 4.—Mr. McClernand asked leave to offer a preamble setting forth the reports relative to the seizure of the mint and money at New Orleans, and the refusal of any drafts drawn by the United States on their own money, and concluding with a resolution calling on the President to communicate to the House, were it in his judgmemt not incompatible with the public interest, all the facts on the subject, and what steps, if any, have been taken to restore the Government possession of the property and treasure. Mr. Burnett would vote for the resolutions with cheerfulness, but objected to the preamble.

Mr. McClernand said that he had therein only recited what was reported. He affirmed nothing.

Mr. Craig, of North Carolina, objected to the reception of the resolutions, and expressed his surprise, that any one should make such allegations on newspaper reports.

Mr. McClernand expressed surprise that any one should object to the resolution of inquiry. It made no allegations.

Numerous petitions were presented, when the deficiency bill was taken up, and the Chiriqui amendment rejected.

The amendment appropriating $13,000 for Wendell's establishment for public printing office, was adopted. Adjourned

SENATE, Feb. 4.—Numerous petitions were presented relative to the crisis.

Mr. Wilson presented a resolution of inquiry relative to the seizure of the branch mint at New Orleans; objections being raised, it lies over.

Mr. Slidell sent to be read by the clerk, the ordinance of secession passed by Louisiana. He said the document just read places on official record that Louisiana ceased to be a component part of the United States, and terminates the connexion of himself and colleagues with this body. The occasion calls for some words in parting with those whom we leave—some of whom we hope to meet again in the noble task of constituting a new confederacy. The new confederacy would not attempt to improve the constitution of the United States. It would recognize obligations of all existing treaties, those respecting the African slave trade included. It will be willing to assume a vast proportion of the public debt, and account for all the property of the United States, which they were compelled to take for self-defense. They would recognize the right of the inhabitants of the Valley of the Mississippi to the free navigation of the Mississippi, without tax or toll of any kind. They hoped for peace, but the decision of the question depends on the free states. He had no doubt if the issue was fairly presented to the people of the states, they might have a peaceful separation with a probability of a complete or partial reconstruction, but with present representation in either branch of Congress he could indulge in no such hope, and they must be prepared to resist coercion under any pretext. The North might, if it chose, consider them bound to the Union, and deny the right, he would not say of secession, but of revolution or rebellion, if it chose to call it so, it might ignore the Declaration of Independence, and attempt to reduce the South to subjection. It might declare a blockade, but the South would meet them and permit no introduction of commerce or manufactures from the North, and would meet them on the sea under the old flag; for they did not intend to give up the flag—it belonged to the South as much as the North. They could get vessels from the same places that now carry on the slave trade.—New York and New England. He referred to a blockade of the ports, and thought that foreign nations would not admit it, but the South would not commence the fight. He denied the charge that the movement was on the consummation of a long contemplated plot, and claimed it was the calm and deliberate action of the people. He referred to the many kindnesses received in the Senate chamber, bade the Senate farewell.

Mr. Benjamin argued against the assertion that Louisiana could not go out of the Union because she was bought with property of the United States. Louisiana was acquired under treaty which guaranteed to the citizens of the territory protection to property; he claimed that the said property remained the property of the state, and that the seizure of the mint was an unlawful act, and was not authorized by the government. He claimed that the charge of rebellion against the south, was an admission of oppression; for never in the history of the world did millions rise in rebellion against honor and justice, and when the people with common consent, revolt, it must be criminal against whom the revolt is aimed. The people in the south, glory in such treason as glowed in the soul of Hampden, burst from the lips of Henry, and shed a halo around the name of Washington. He concluded with a tribute to the friends of the south in the northern states, and bade the senate farewell [Applause in the gallery.]

The President's message came up, Mr. Clingman commended its tone. He would do most anything to save the country. would vote for the Crittenden propositions and others, to accomplish peace and safety; but a movement for peace must come from the Republican side of the house. He argued against coercion. He disclaimed any knowledge of intention to make war on the Capitol; but war might as likely come here as elsewhere. The passage of the Pacific R. R. Bill attempting to make three routes, and the tariff bill directly against the interests of the south, and the homestead bill giving away the public lands, drive many sensible men south into separation. The republican senators carry with them peace or war; which will they give the country? If war, the south will meet them, and rather than submit, would go down like Samson, taking the edifice and the leaders of the Philistines with them.

Mr. Hale protested against the assertion, that the north was making war, on the contrary, their position was such as would subject them to the charge of cowardice; the senator said there was force, north, favorable to his section. If war is to come, the first thing we shall do will be to take care of northern traitors.

Lane wanted to know whom he called traitors.

Mr. Hale, exactly those men who fight against their own state.

Lane, they are fighting for their constitution and rights as states. I'll allow no man to call them traitors.

Hale wanted to define no man's position, but repeated, if forced into war, the north would first take care of treason at home.

The message was postponed till tomorrow.

The bill to provide for the government Idahoe came up, and Green's amendment changing the boundary, was adopted. On motion of Wilson, the name was altered to Colorado. The bill passed.

Pearce from the committee on finance, reported a loan bill which was the special order for to-morrow.

Bigler offered a resolution to admit commissioners of the states to the floor of the senate. Laid over. Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, 4th.

The convention met to-day with closed doors. A motion to admit the press was laid upon the table and a committee on permanent organization was appointed, when the convention adjourned until to-morrow. It is understood that the entire proceedings will be conducted in secret session, special despatches from this city to New York papers state as follows: There was much diversity of feeling at a meeting of South Carolinians on Saturday evening, one large property holder declared he would return home, sell his real estate, remove his slaves and abandon the palmetto state forever. It is understood that the delegates to the convention from Ohio, with the exception of Governor Chase are in favor of conciliation, that the Tennessee delegation is radically opposed to compromise. The success of Corwin's propositions is regarded certain with slight modifications.

A gentleman from the interior of New York, owner of much property in Washington, tendered it to General Scott for military purposes, if desired.

The Virginia administration resolved to declare the determination of the South to accept no settlement of the territorial question, which is not applicable to all future acquisition. The secessionists are earnestly urging the commissioners from the southern states to demand the withdrawal of federal troops from Washington, before taking action.

Letters to General Scott state that attempts will be made to poison the horses of the artillery companies in the District.

WHEELING Va. 4th,

The election to-day for delegates to the state convention, resulted in S. Clemens' and C. D. Hubbard's, anti-secessionists, election, by about 500 majority.

Union candidates elected in Madison, Taylor, Wood, Brooke, and Hancock counties. Very few votes polled against referring action of convention back to the people.

NEW ORLEANS, 3d

A mutiny occurred on board the ship Devonshire, from Liverpool to New Orleans, in which the captain and first and second mates were wounded.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill. 4th,

Governor Kirkwood of Iowa arrived here this evening. He says Iowa delegates in Congress have been instructed to act as commissioners from that state.

It is rumored that Governor Washburn of Maine, not only refused to send commissioners, but advised others to pursue the same course.

Horace Greely arrived here to-day. He received the news of his defeat for the senatorship with his usual equanimity. He left for Jacksonville at noon without seeing Mr. Lincoln. Part of Illinois delegates to Washington convention left this evening.

ALBANY, Feb. 4th,

Ex-Governor Horatio Seymour, was to-day nominated by the Democrats for United States senator.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 5.

The latest dates received here by mail from Pensacola, 27th ult., speak of the embarkment of the troops. No mention is made of the Brooklyn.

The Montgomery and Mobile papers are in possession of the Journal of the troops from Pensacola and are taking decided views.

A dispatch from the commander of the fleet to the secretary of the navy, dated Pensacola, 27th ult., says that the fleet is entirely ready for any emergency. The troops are all on board the vessels, and the fleet is only waiting for the arrival of the Brooklyn, which is hourly expected. The Brooklyn has on board 600 troops, and will be immediately followed by the Powhattan, with 600 more. The Powhattan will be followed by the Wyandotte, with 600 more. The Wyandotte will be followed by the Pawnee, with 600 more. The Pawnee will be followed by the Sabine, with 600 more. The Sabine will be followed by the Pawnee, with 600 more. The Pawnee will be followed by the Wyandotte, with 600 more. The Wyandotte will be followed by the Powhattan, with 600 more. The Powhattan will be followed by the Brooklyn, with 600 more. The Brooklyn

Selected Poetry.

THE SONG MY MOTHER SUNG.

BY J. WELLINGTON WELCH.

I'm sitting all alone, to-night;
The snow falls gently down,
Draping in mantle soft and white,
The quiet, sleeping town.
My weary eyes are weak with tears;
My breast with pain is wrung;
I sang to-night, first time in years,
The song my mother sung.

Long years have fled in grief away,
Since I her form did see;
For death one bright, mild summer day,
Stole her away from me.
My way by sorrow seems beset;
My lute is all unstrung;
But still I do remember yet
The song my mother sung.

It takes me back to happy hours—
They're strangers to me now—
When I made wreaths of fragrant flowers,
And placed them on her brow.
Again I weaved, in after years,
A wreath of roses white;
But they were wet with scalding tears—
The soul had taken its flight.

And now, all free from grief and care,
Her eyes ne'er dimm'd by tears;
She dwells with angels bright and fair,
'Mid Heaven's eternal years.
We in that world will meet again,
Her golden harp be strung,
And I shall hear once more that strain—
The song my mother sung!

Philadelphia, December, 1860.

Gleanings.

FEMALE INFLUENCE.—A married man falling into misfortune, is more apt to retrieve his situation in the world than a single one, chiefly because his spirits are soothed and retrieved by domestic endearments, and his self-respect kept alive by finding that although all abroad be darkness and humiliation, yet there is a little world of love at home over which he is a monarch.

HAPPINESS NOT IN CIRCUMSTANCES.—Some men ascribe all their unhappiness to the narrowness of their means; but place them in the immediate enjoyment of all that enters within their present hopes and desires, and they will no sooner have entered on the enrapturing possession, than new hopes and desires will begin to manifest themselves. You cannot place a man in such a situation that he will not look above it and beyond it; give him the whole of this world, and, like the hero of Macedon, he will enquire for another.

WALK OF LIFE.—We talk of human life as a journey, but how variously is that journey performed! There are those who come forth girt, and shod, and mantled, to walk on velvet lawns and smooth terraces, where every gale is arrested and every beam is tempered. There are others who walk on the Alpine paths of life, against driving misery, and through stormy sorrows, over sharp afflictions, walk with bare feet and naked breast, jaded, mangled and chilled.—*Sydney Smith.*

A GORMANDIZING KING.—In my early days at Paris, between 1823 and 1824, I went more than once on Sundays to see the *grand concert* at the Tuileries, that is to say, to see Louis XVIII. dining alone in royal fashion. No one consumed his food with greater gusto, not to say voracity, or more frequently used his fingers. A favorite *plat* with him was mutton cutlets *au naturel*, which were nicely rounded, containing merely the *noyau*. I have witnessed him demolish eight or ten of these in succession, making but a mouthful of each cutlet. A large napkin was tucked closely under the old man's chin, to save his *jabot* from the pollution of grease and gravy.—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Varieties.

YOUR manners are always under examination, and by committees little suspected—a police in citizen's clothes—who are awarding or denying you very high prices when you least think of it.—*Emerson.*

DO not trust to a weak argument because you think you have a weak adversary; remember, a donkey will eat through his rope if you only bind him with a hay band, and be all the stronger for it.

HE who is passionate and hasty, is generally honest. It is your old, dissembling hypocrite of whom you should beware. There's no deception in a bull dog. It is only the cur that sneaks up and bites you when your back is turned.

PRACTICE what you preach, or your preaching is worse than a lie.

OFTENTIMES it is not until we no longer have the means of serving our friends that we can know who they are.

A beautiful thought is thus suggested in the Koran: Angels in the grave will not question thee as to the amount of wealth thou hast left behind thee, but as to what deeds thou hast done in the world to entitle thee to a seat among the blest.

TEMPERANCE, like a diamond of the first water, shines more brilliantly the better it is cut. With a man the reverse holds good; he ceases to shine the moment he gets "cut."

NEVER go to sleep on your head. The brain might take a notion to run down; and what would you do, on waking, to find all your brains in your head?

MANY flowers open to the sun, but only one follows him constantly. Heart, be thou the sunflower, not only open to receive God's blessing, but constant in look ng to him.

WHAT were the first words Adam said to Eve? Nobody knows.

WHAT is that which ladies look for, but never wish to find? A hole in their stocking.

WHAT relation is that child to its father who is not its own father's son? A daughter.

A Scotchman being struck with the idea that he was a poet, spent all he had to procure a tombstone, requesting his first and only composition to be inscribed upon it as follows:

Now parent's dear, its don't you worry,
Although I'm taken in a big hurry;
And brother John shall lay your cross,
And Mary Ann will come bothed.

BL
Folio
AN45
S35
N86

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Public Acts

OF THE

THIRTY-SIXTH CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES,

Passed at the first session, which was begun and held at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on Monday, the fifth day of December, A. D. 1859, and ended on Monday the twenty-fifth day of June, A. D. 1860.

JAMES BUCHANAN, President. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, Vice-President, and President of the Senate. WILLIAM PENNINGTON, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

[CONTINUED.]

CCXI.—*An Act making Appropriations for Sundry Civil Expenses of the Government for the the Year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one.*

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending the thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and sixty-one, viz.:

Survey of the Coast.—For continuing the survey of the Atlantic and Gulf coast of the United States, (including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For continuing the survey of the Florida reefs and keys, (including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, and excluding pay and emoluments of officers of the army and navy, and petty officers and men of the navy employed on the work,) forty thousand dollars.

For running a line to connect the triangulation on the Atlantic coast with that on the Gulf of Mexico, across the Florida peninsula, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, five thousand dollars.

For publishing the observations made in the progress of the survey of the coast of the United States, including compensation of civilians engaged in the work, five thousand dollars.

For repairs of steamers and sailing schooners used in the coast survey, ten thousand dollars.

For fuel and quarters, and for mileage or transportation for officers and enlisted soldiers of the army serving in the coast survey, in cases no longer provided for by the quartermaster's department, five thousand dollars.

For pay and rations of engineers for seven steamers, used in the hydrography of the coast survey, no longer supplied by the Navy Department, twelve thousand eight hundred dollars.

To supply deficiency in the fund for the relief of sick and disabled seamen, one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the treasury, five thousand dollars.

For preserving the unfinished work upon the Charleston custom house, five thousand dollars, and to pay for the marble already delivered at the Charleston custom-house, to be used in continuing the work on that building, fifteen thousand dollars; and the Secretary of the Treasury is directed to report to Congress in his next annual report on the finances the amount of further appropriations that may be required to finish, respectively, this custom-house and the one at New Orleans, and the time necessary to complete the same, and whether any changes can be made, consistently with the purposes for which the building is intended, which will reduce the cost of completion, and in the mean time no further materials shall be delivered for said custom-house.

For preserving the unfinished work upon the New Orleans custom-house, five thousand dollars, and to pay for marble already delivered at the New Orleans custom-house, to be used in continuing the work on that building, twenty-five thousand dollars; and in the mean time no further materials shall be delivered for said custom-house.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to fit up ready for the occupancy of the postmaster and his force, the necessary rooms in the custom house building at New Orleans, that is one half of the first floor of the old levee front (designed for the Post Office Department) according to the original design, twenty thousand dollars.

For the extension of the custom-house in the city of Baltimore, fifteen thousand dollars.

Light house Establishment.—For Atlantic, Gulf, and Lake Coast, viz.:

For supplying the light-house and beacon-lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, and other cleaning materials, transportation, and all necessary expenses of the same, repairing and keeping in repair the lighting apparatus, one hundred and thirty-six thousand two hundred and twenty-six dollars.

For repairs and incidental expenses, refitting and improving all the light houses and buildings connected therewith, one hundred and fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six dollars and fourteen cents.

For salaries of five hundred and sixty-eight keepers of light-houses and light-vessels, and their assistants, one hundred and eighty-eight thousand nine hundred and twelve dollars and ninety cents.

For salaries of forty-nine keepers of light-vessels, fifteen thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of hulls, repairs, supplies and incidental expenses of forty-eight light-vessels, one hundred and seventy-two thousand seven hundred and five dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying buoys of buoys and day-beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, one hundred and seven thousand dollars.

For expenses of visiting and inspecting lights and other aids to navigation, one thousand four hundred and fourteen dollars and eighty-one cents.

For commissions, at two and a half per centum, to such superintendents as are entitled to the same under the proviso to act third March, eighteen hundred and fifty-one, on the amount that may be disbursed by them, in addition to available balance, six thousand six hundred and thirty-eight dollars and sixty-one cents.

For the Coasts of California, Oregon, and Washington.—For supplying fifteen light-houses and beacon lights with oil, glass chimneys, wicks, chamois skins, polishing powder, and other cleaning materials, transportation, expenses of keeping lamps and machinery in order, publishing notices to mariners of changes of aids to navigation, eleven thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents.

For salaries of thirty-five keepers and assistant keepers of light-houses, at an average not exceeding eight hundred dollars per annum, four thousand dollars.

For expenses of raising, cleaning, painting, repairing, removing, and supplying losses of buoys and day-beacons, and for chains and sinkers for the same, and for coloring and numbering all the buoys, three thousand dollars.

For maintenance of the vessel provided for by the act of eighteenth August, eighteen hundred and fifty-six, for inspection and transportation purposes, thirty thousand dollars.

For continuing the construction of the light-house at Minot's Ledge, one of the Cohasset rocks, Boston Bay, Massachusetts, being the amount remaining to be appropriated to complete the work according to the original estimate, forty-seven thousand and ninety dollars and thirty-six cents.

For completion and protection of way to light-house at Huron, Ohio, six thousand dollars; and for the protection of the piers and beacon-light on the pier at Cleveland, Ohio, eight thousand dollars; and for the protection of the piers and beacon-light on the piers at Fairport, Ohio, five thousand dollars.

For commutation of fuel and quarters for officers of the army serving on light-house duty, the payment of which is no longer provided for by the Quartermaster's Department, three thousand two hundred and two dollars and twenty-nine cents.

For compensation of two superintendents for the life-saving stations on the coasts of Long Island and New Jersey, three thousand dollars.

For compensation of fifty four keepers of stations, at two hundred dollars each, ten thousand eight hundred dollars.

For support, care, and medical treatment of forty transient paupers, medical and surgical patients in Washington Infirmary, six thousand dollars.

For purchase of manure for the public grounds, one thousand dollars.

For hire of carts on the public grounds, one thousand and ninety-five dollars.

For purchase and repair of tools used in the public grounds, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For purchase of trees and tree-boxes, to replace where necessary such as have been planted by the United States, and the repair of pavements in front of the public grounds, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For annual repairs of the Capitol, water-closets, public stables, water-pipes, pavements, and other walks within the Capitol Square, broken glass and locks, five thousand dollars.

For annual repairs of the President's house and furniture, improvement of grounds, purchase of plants for garden, and contingent expenses incident thereto, six thousand dollars.

For fuel, in part, of the President's house, one thousand eight hundred dollars.

For lighting the Capitol and President's house, the public grounds around them and around the Executive offices, and Pennsylvania Avenue, Bridge and High Streets in Georgetown, Four and-a-half, Seventh, and Twelfth Streets across the Mall, forty-two thousand dollars. And the act incorporating the "Washington Gas Light Company" is hereby so amended as to prohibit said company from receiving, after the thirty-first day of December next, more than thirty-five cents per hundred cubic feet of gas, furnished by it to any consumer, subject to a discount of not less than ten per centum on all bills for gas, if paid at the office of said company within five days from the rendition thereof, provided all arrears shall have been previously paid.

For purchase of books for library at the Executive mansion, to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For repairs of the Potomac, Navy Yard, and upper bridges, six thousand dollars.

For taking down and rebuilding the southernmost span of the bridge across the Potomac, known as "The Long Bridge," three thousand two hundred and forty-seven dollars and fifty-four cents.

For repairs of Pennsylvania Avenue, three thousand dollars.

For grading and gravelling B Street south, from Seventh to Fourteenth Streets west, setting curb and paving gutter with stone, and footway with brick on the north side of the same, next to the public reservation seven thousand nine hundred and seventy-nine dollars and fifty cents.

For enclosing the circle at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue, and New Hampshire Avenue and K and Twenty-third streets with a wrought-iron railing five feet high, nine thousand and eighteen dollars and forty-seven cents.

For public reservation number two, and Lafayette Square, two thousand dollars.

For taking care of the grounds south of the Presidents house, continuing the improvement of the same, and keeping them in order, five hundred dollars.

For repairs of water pipes, five hundred dollars.

For cleaning out the sewer-traps on Pennsylvania Avenue, and repairing the same, three hundred dollars.

For repairing the fence around that portion of the mall upon which the Smithsonian building is situated, five hundred dollars.

For curbing, paving footwalk and gutter, laying stone footway and grading on the south side of Missouri Avenue from Third to Sixth Streets, west, one thousand nine hundred and thirty nine dollars and thirty seven cents.

For seats of wood in the Smithsonian grounds, one hundred dollars.

Survey of the Public Lands.—For surveying the public lands, (exclusive of California, Oregon, Washington, New Mexico, Kansas, Nebraska, and Utah,) including incidental expenses and island surveys in the interior, and all other special and difficult surveys demanding augmented rates, to be apportioned and applied to the several surveying districts, according to the exigencies of the public service, including expenses of selecting swamp lands and the compensation and expenses to survey or to locate private land claims in Louisiana, in addition to the unexpended balances of all former appropriations, fifty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in California, to be disbursed at the rates prescribed by law for the different kinds of work, twenty thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands and private land claims in New Mexico, ten thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Kansas and Nebraska, also outlines of Indian reservations, twenty thousand dollars.

For salary of the clerk detailed for the special service in the General Land Office to attend to the unfinished surveys in the States, which the officers of the surveyors general have been closed, two thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Oregon, to be disbursed at the rates now authorized by law, fifteen thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands in Washington Territory, at the rates now authorized by law, fifteen thousand dollars.

Public Buildings.—For drawings to illustrate the report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year eighteen hundred and sixty, six thousand dollars.

For collection of agricultural statistics, investigations, experiments, and reports in regard to rural economy, and the purchase of seeds, cuttings and seeds, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided, however*, That in the expenditure of this appropriation, and especially in the selection of cuttings and seeds for distribution, due regard shall be had to the purposes of general cultivation, and the encouragement of the agricultural and rural interests of all parts of the United States: *Provided*, That no part of this amount shall be expended as a commission, exchange, gift, dividend, or loan, or as compensation for extra services to any clerk, messenger, watchman or other person already receiving a salary or wages under the government of the United States, nor to any partner, employee or member of the family of any such clerk, messenger, watchman or other person so employed by the United States as aforesaid; and should the provisions of this section be violated, or any such employee of the United States be detected, or be known to sell, exchange, or otherwise dispose of any cuttings, seeds or other property arising from this or any previous agricultural appropriation by Congress, every such clerk, messenger, watchman, or other person receiving a salary or wages, as aforesaid, shall be dismissed from office.

For expenses of receiving, arranging, and taking care of copyright books, charts, and other copyright matter, one thousand four hundred dollars.

Government Hospital for the Insane.—For the support, clothing, and medical treatment of the insane of the District of Columbia, and of the army and navy, at the asylum in said district, thirty thousand dollars.

For books and incidental expenses of the asylum, five hundred dollars.

For completion of the four eastern sections of the east wing of the hospital edifice, thirty six thousand one hundred and eleven dollars.

For furnishing the four eastern sections of the east wing of the hospital edifice, five thousand three hundred and forty three dollars.

For extending the heating apparatus into the four eastern sections of the hospital edifice, five thousand dollars.

For erecting, furnishing, lightning, and heating a lodge for colored women, corresponding to that already erected and occupied by colored men, ten thousand dollars.

For a gas holder, to be placed in a position in the rear of the east wing of the hospital, corresponding to that occupied by the present gas-holder in the rear of the west wing, one thousand dollars.

Exploring Expedition.—For preservation of the collections of the exploring and surveying expeditions of the government, four thousand dollars.

Institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind.—For salaries and incidental expenses of the Institution of the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind, in the District of Columbia, three thousand dollars.

For expenses to be incurred in taking the eighth census of the inhabitants of the United States, one million dollars.

For extension of the General Post-Office, seventy thousand dollars.

Botanic Garden.—For grading, draining, procuring manure, tools, fuel, and repairs, purchasing trees and shrubs for botanic garden, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, three thousand three hundred dollars.

For pay of horticulturist and assistants in the botanic garden and green-houses, to be expended under the direction of the Library Committee of Congress, five thousand one hundred and twenty one dollars and fifty cents.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to supply such newly created offices as are entitled thereto by the act of eighth August, eighteen hundred and forty six, with full sets of the Statutes at Large, and to replace those once furnished to old officers, which have since been unavoidably lost or destroyed, one thousand dollars.

For completing the printing, binding, and publishing one thousand copies of the papers of James Madison, under the direction and control of the Joint Committee on the Library of Congress, two thousand dollars; and the said committee are hereby authorized to contract for the printing and binding of the same with such person or persons as they may think proper to employ.

For the completion of the capitol in the Territory of New Mexico, sixty thousand dollars: *Provided*, That no part of the money hereby appropriated shall be expended till detailed plans and estimates for the entire completion of the building for the public service for the sum hereby appropriated shall have been prepared, submitted, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars, heretofore appropriated by act of third March, eighteen hundred and fifty nine, for the purpose of repairs and incidental expenses to the light-house at Oswego and buildings connected therewith, and which remains unexpended, may be used and applied for repairing and securing and protecting the pier connected with the light-house at Oswego, New York, so as to prevent the destruction of said light-house and pier.

For converting the old senate chamber into a court room, the old court room into a law library, and for fitting up the rooms in connexion with them, for the use of the Supreme Court and its officers, twenty five thousand dollars: *Provided*, The work can be finished for that sum, to be expended under the direction of the Commissioner of Public Buildings and Grounds.

For the survey of the eastern boundary of California, in pursuance of a law passed during the present session of Congress for that purpose, fifty five thousand dollars: and for the repair of the capitol building in Nebraska, five thousand dollars.

For the survey of the forty sixth parallel of north latitude, so far as it constitutes a common boundary between Oregon and Washington Territory, four thousand five hundred dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the Chickasaw Indians interest on one hundred thousand dollars, part of their national fund which was paid into the treasury in January, eighteen hundred and fifty seven, on account of the redemption of that amount of the state stock of Ohio previously held by that department in trust for that fund, twenty one thousand dollars.

For the purpose of paying existing liabilities, and to finish the maps and calculations of the survey of the Atrato route of the interoceanica canal, six thousand five hundred dollars.

For fitting up the rooms in the centre building of the Capitol, formerly occupied by the Senate committees on naval, military, and Indian affairs, for the use of the Court of Claims, under the superintendence of the Commissioner of Public Buildings, three thousand dollars.

SEC. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the second section of the act "making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and sixty," approved the third of March, eighteen hundred and fifty nine, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all existing laws creating an art commission be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the Commissioner of Patents is hereby authorized to pay those employed in the Patent-Office from April first, eighteen hundred and fifty five, until April first, eighteen hundred and sixty, as examiners and assistant examiners of patents, at the rates fixed by law for those respective grades: *Provided*, That the same be paid out of the Patent-Office fund, and that the compensation thus paid shall not exceed that received by those duly enrolled as examiners and assistant examiners of patents for the same period.

SEC. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the contract made with Gales and Seaton, under the nineteenth section of the "Act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the government for the year ending the thirtieth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty nine," approved the twelfth of June, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, for the publication of a continuation of the "American State Papers," be so construed as to require the publishers to defray all the expenses of collecting, compiling and arranging the documents proper to be included in that work, and the expenses of binding, and of all expenses of every kind that may attend the printing, of the same, and that the accounts for the aforesaid services be audited by the accounting officers of the Treasury, and the amount found due paid out of the appropriation for the contingent expenses of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, together with the expenses of printing the same: *Provided*, That the publishers shall not be allowed for the said work more than the average price per volume paid for printing the documents ordered by Congress, and that the price to be allowed to the publishers for said work shall be fifteen per centum less per volume than the average price per volume paid for the first series of the same printed under the act of March second, eighteen hundred and thirty one. And the said volumes shall be delivered to the secretary of the Interior as the same may be completed, who shall place three hundred copies in the Department of State for its use, and for exchange with foreign governments, and seven hundred copies in his own department for distribution to public libraries in the several States and Territories, and hold the residue of the copies in his custody, subject to the further order of Congress. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to pay the publishers of the said work at the rate per volume above mentioned, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, as the same may be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior, and on his certificate of delivery; and so much of the aforesaid nineteenth section of the act of June twelve, eighteen hundred and fifty eight, as is inconsistent with this act, be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That the volumes shall average not less than one thousand pages: *Provided, further*, That the whole amount expended in the publication of these volumes shall not exceed three hundred and forty thousand dollars.

SEC. 7. *And be it further enacted*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is, hereby, authorized and directed to settle and adjust the accounts of the contractor for the erection of the United States custom house and post-office at San Francisco, California, and to pay to said contractor, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, the amount that may be found to be justly due to him under the contracts made between said contractor and the proper officers of the government for erecting said building, and, also, such sum as may be found due for furnishing the same.

SEC. 8. *And be it further enacted*, That the District Attorney of the United States for the District of Columbia, under the direction of the President of the United States, shall ascertain the fair cash value of the real estate hereinafter mentioned; also, at what price the same can be purchased, and the condition of the titles, and report the result to Congress at its next session, to wit: the following described squares and parts of squares in the city of Washington, namely: so much of square five hundred and seventy five as is included within the following described lines: beginning on the west side of First Street, west, at a point sixty-seven feet north of the southeast corner of said square, and running thence south with the line of First Street west to the southeast corner of said square; thence with the line of Pennsylvania Avenue along the boundary of said square in said avenue one hundred and eighty feet; thence in a straight line to the point of beginning; also so much of square five hundred and seventy six as is included within the following described lines, beginning on the west side of First Street west, at a point sixty seven feet south of the northeast corner of said square, and running thence north with the line of First Street west, to the northeast corner of said square; thence, with the line of Maryland Avenue along the boundary of said square on said avenue, one hundred and eighty feet; thence in a straight line to the point of beginning; also, the whole of squares six hundred and eighty seven and six hundred and eighty eight.

APPROVED, June 25, 1860.

Advertisements.

GLOBE BAKERY,

Next door north of Livingston, Bell & Co.'s Store.

RICHARD GOLIGHTLY

BEGS most respectfully to thank his friends and the public generally for past patronage, and solicits an inspection of his present stock of Crackers, &c., of the different kinds of which, viz., Milk Crackers, Butter Crackers, Boston Crackers and Hard Bread, he has a large quantity always on hand, so that emigrants and others can be supplied with a choice stock of the staff of life, manufactured of the best material, and at moderate prices, at a moment's notice.

FINE LIGHT BREAD

Hot at 5 p.m. every day. Pound Cakes, Wedding Cakes, Sugar Crackers, Cakes, Buns; Abernethy, wine, anti-dyspeptic and soda Crackers made to order on short notice.

Rye Bread three times a week. 1-tf

COOPERAGE !!!

On Emigration Street, near the City Brewery,

G. P. BURNETT

WISHES to inform his friends and the public generally, that he has just returned from the Kanyons with a large stock of Cooper timber, seasoned in the stave, which he will manufacture to order into all kinds of cooper ware of the best quality.

MEAT CASKS warranted tight, or no sale. Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Fire-wood, Meat, and Produce of all kinds taken in exchange.

CASH, STORE-PAY AND BUTTER at a premium!

A general assortment of G. P. B.'s Cooper Ware always on Sale at Clements' "PANTECNICON," Main Street. Prices to suit the times. 9 3m

WOODMANSEE & BROS.

HAVING recently purchased a NEW and WELL-ASSORTED STOCK of

GOODS,

have them opened and now offered for sale in the House lately occupied by

HORD & DICKSON,

Situated on the East side of East Temple Street, G. S. L. City.

Their Stock consists of a fine assortment of Prints of the latest style, Lawns, Jaconetts, Delaines, Flannels, bleached and unbleached Muslin, Hosiery, Cotton Yarn, Satinettes, Jeans, Cottonades, Cassimeres, Ready-made Clothing, Hats, Boots and Shoes, Sugar, Tea, Coffee, Tobacco, Soaps, Dye Stuffs, Powder and Lead. Also, a fine assortment of Liquors, including a superior article of Bourbon Whisky, Bottled Brandies, Old Rye, and other liquors, with a variety of Fancy Notions. In fact, a complete assortment of everything suitable to the wants and demands of the Utah market.

NOTICE.

We have also on hand and for sale, a substantial stock of Goods at OGDEN, of J. J. Terrell's Old Stand.

TERMS, CASH.

A few yoke of good work oxen would be taken in exchange for our goods.

Give us a call. No trouble to show goods. 1-tf

Fresh Arrivals!

FRESH ARRIVALS !!

GOODS! GOODS!

GOODS,

Cheaper, Still Cheaper!

IN GREAT VARIETY, STYLE, AND BEAUTY,

UNSURPASSED BY ANY,

AT

WALKER BROTHERS',

East Temple Street, G. S. L. City,

the only Auction, Commission and Storage House in Utah Territory.

Goods Sold by Public Auction, Every Thursday and Saturday, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Goods Received on Storage, and Liberal Cash Advances made on Consignments.

1-tf

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

SIGN OF BIG

T

Hooper, Eldredge & Co.

HAVE received and are NOW OPENING a Magnificent Assortment of

NEW, FRESH & BEAUTIFUL

GOODS,

Consisting in part of

Ladies' and Gents' Dress Goods;

STAPLE AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS,

Well selected

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE & QUEENSWARE,

Glass, Nails, Paints, Oils,

VARNISH AND PUTTY.

ALSO,

A Complete and Well-Selected Stock of

LADIES', GIRLS' & INFANTS' BOOTEES & SHOES;

GENTS' BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS, HATS, ETC.

Dress Trimmings, Bonnet Ribbons, Hosiery, Gloves, and a full stock of Notions, &c.

They are determined to SELL THEM

Low for Cash or Ready Pay,

and will take pleasure in showing them. Please call and see us.

Remember the Sign of the Big T.

G. S. L. City, Oct. 1, 1860. 1-tf

W. I. APPLEBY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice in all the Courts of Utah. Collection of Debts attended to. Powers of Attorney for the States and Europe, Deeds, Leases, Agreements, Indian claims, naturalization papers, &c., legally drawn up. Terms liberal.

Office—Townsend's Salt Lake House, East Temple Street, G. S. L. City. 4tf

E. MARTIN,

CARRIAGE, SIGN, ORNAMENTAL AND HOUSE

PAINTER,

GILDER, &c.

ALL kinds of GRAINING and MARBLING neatly executed.

PUTTY,

Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Japan, &c., &c., for sale by retail.

THE BEST

PAINT SHOP,

IN THE TERRITORY,

In rear of DAFT'S STORE, East Temple Street. 1-tf

BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS, LOOK HERE.

WE have got the SHOE PEG MACHINE in operation, under the superintendence of Silver & Forbes, 10th Ward, and can supply the market at our residence in Emigration St., 12th Ward, or at W. Foster's, Soap Maker, East Temple Street, and will take leather, store pay, wheat, corn, and vegetables, in pay.

11-tf A. TAYLOR & SONS.

NEW ARRIVALS

FROM THE EAST,

At Livingston, Bell & Co.'s.

LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO. would respectfully tender thanks to their many friends & patrons for past favors, while they have again to announce the arrival, within a few days, of two trains of 60 Waggons, loaded with a very large and superior selection of

NEW GOODS.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES

May be expected on many items independent of the supply or demand in market. We invite an early call to examine our stock.

A full assortment of citizen's as well as Soldier's Goods kept at our store in CAMP FLOYD, where, as well as in Salt Lake City, Country Dealers can be supplied at wholesale, on liberal terms.

Fifty Light Chicago Waggons and several hundred head of superior work Oxen also for sale.

1-tf LIVINGSTON, BELL & CO.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

WE, the undersigned, having received from the EASTERN STATES

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT

OF

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES,

HARDWARE,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS,

STATIONERY,

CROCKERY WARE,

And Notions;

And in addition thereto having purchased the entire Stock of Messrs. HOCKADAY & BURR, we are prepared to TRADE for

CASH, CATTLE, WHEAT OR FLOUR,

on reasonable terms.

STAINES, NEEDHAM & CO.

G. S. L. City, Aug. 28, 1860. 21-tf

THE MOUNTAINEER BOOK AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE,

Basement Story of the Council House,

CORNER OF SOUTH AND EAST TEMPLE SQUARES,

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

HAVING lately received a new selection of JOB TYPE of the newest and most approved style, we are now enabled to do all descriptions of work upon the shortest notice and in a superior style.

HANDBILLS, POSTERS,

Blanks, Checks, Drafts,

Receipts in Color, &c. &c. &c.

W. F. ANDERSON, M.D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE, 13th Ward opposite City Brewery. 1-tf

DENTAL ART.

THE undersigned has received an assortment of Stockton's celebrated Mineral TEETH, with Gums; also, American and Hippopotamus TEETH, without Gums. He is now prepared to insert upon such as may call on him, with dispatch and to a full set on Gold Plates.

JAS. M. BARLOW,

Clock and Watch Maker,

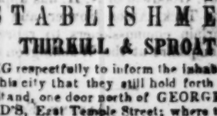
First House east of the Deseret store,

1-tf G. S. L. City.

BLACKSMITHING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

H. C. JACKSON will be on hand to accommodate his friends and customers at his Old Stand, near BALLOU HALL, where he hopes, by strict attention to business, to be worthy the patronage of all who want good work done.

Accounts of long standing will be collected without fail. A hint to the wise is sufficient. 1-tf



SELLING AT COST WITHOUT FREIGHT!

WILLIAM DEER

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Utah that he has commenced manufacturing COMBS, at his Residence, one block south of Union Square, 16th Ward. If you want fine, coarse, or fancy dressing Combs, now is your time. He will take in exchange grain, flour, corn, &c., at Tithing prices. Cash will be taken at par. 1-tf

WM. S. GODBE

KEEPS constantly on hand a choice selection of

DRUGS,

MEDICINES,

AND

CHEMICALS,

of the best quality.

A full assortment of the well-known

GRAEFENBERG FAMILY REMEDIES,

the extraordinary efficacy of which has been so abundantly tested in this Territory.

A great variety of

Patent Medicines, Fancy Soaps, Oils, Perfumeries, Combs, Brushes, &c.

Indigo, Extract Logwood, Madder and other Dye Stuffs.

Nipple Glasses, Breast Pipes, Nursing Bottles, Syringes, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, and Female Abdominal Supporters,

Of the best styles.

Fresh Baled Cultivated HOPS.

Prescriptions carefully Dispensed.

All kinds of Grain taken in payment.

BREWERY.

I can now offer the public an article of

Ale and Beer

that will compare favorably with any in the world.

WM. S. GODBE.

One door south of Drug Store, Main Street. 1-tf

Fashionable Tailoring ESTABLISHMENT.

THRULL & SPROAT

BEG respectfully to inform the inhabitants of this city that they still hold forth at their Old Stand, one door north of GEORGE GODDARD'S, East Temple Street; where they will keep a supply of GOODS, suitable for Coats and Pants, always on hand.

Fancy Buckskin Coats and Pants made to order. Also, a good supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING always on hand.

Cutting done. Terms reasonable. 1-tf

E. G. ERICKEN

BEGS leave to state to his friends and the public in general, that he has removed his

Tailor's Shop,

to the next door south of Ballan, the Watchmaker, in Main St., at which place he will be most happy to attend to all business in his line.

All who patronize him may expect prompt attention and work of the first finish. Having been professionally engaged in several of the capitals of Europe, he considers himself capable of executing work in the latest style of fashion.

All kinds of clothing cleaned. Dusters, greatcoats, &c., renovated and old garments made to appear nearly equal to new.

Cutting done on reasonable terms.

A large quantity of heavy cloth always on hand.

Buckskins wanted immediately. 26-tf

WANTED,

AT my FURNITURE SHOP,

2500 feet 4 by 4 Scantling.
5000 " 2 inch Plank.
2000 " 1½ " "
2500 " 1¼ " "
5000 " 1 " "

Also, a Lot of Red Pine and Cushion Top Timber for Chairs.

A large quantity of Furniture constantly on hand.

Call and see. 1-tf J. C. MYERS.

HATTING.

THE subscriber hereby gives notice to the public that he has resumed the above business at his old stand in the 17th Ward, G. S. L. City, one block north of Temple Block.

WANTED,

All kinds of furs, for which a liberal price will be paid; also Sheep and lambs' wool, fire wood, &c.

1-tf JOSEPH L. HEYWOOD.

FOR SALE,

TEN Acres of WHEAT LAND, well fenced in, and within 10 miles of G. S. L. City. Good range at a convenient distance. Apply at the "Mountaineer" Office.

Who will Exchange City Property in G. S. L. City for

A FARM, A FARM, A FARM

IN UTAH TERRITORY?

Communications addressed to the Box 135 will be attended to.